PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8,
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

Bombay Gazette

THE TWELVE PAGES.

MORNING EDITION.

NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK.
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 54,416.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, MAY 19, 1908. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing Saturday	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
8-30 P.M.				
* 23rd May	ARABIA	7902		
30th "	ORIENTAL	8034	INDIA	7911
6th June	PERSIA	7951		
13th "	PENINSULAR	8294	VICTORIA	6529
20th "	OCEANA	6610		
27th "	PENINSULAR	8294	BRITANNIA	6585
4th July	EGYPT	7912		
11th "	CALEDONIA	7550	MOOLTAN	9021
18th "	PENINSULAR	8294		
25th "	CALEDONIA	7550	CHINA	7912

* Will call at Malta.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports *en route*.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates

CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	11th June 1908.
OCEANIEN	4,148	Magnan	9th July. "
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	6th Aug. "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	3rd Sept. "
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	1st Oct. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	29th " "
OCEANIEN	4,148	Magnan	26th Nov. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

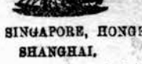
RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Australian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	22nd May 1908.
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	19th June "
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	17th July "

For further Particulars apply to—
L. BRIGARD,
Agent.
Albert Building, Hornby Road.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.



TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Arrival.	Departure, 1908
TOTOMI MARU	...	M. Winckler	...	19th May
YEDOGAWA MARU	...	K. Sato	15th May	30th May.
WAKAMIYA MARU	...	T. Yamawaki	1st June	13th June.
KAGESHIMA MARU	...	T. Arakawa	15th June	26th June.
MOTOORI MARU	...	J. Hands	27th June	9th July.

For Freight apply to—
T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.
Havmart Buildings, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that NO CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGE, &c., WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No Survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Special" Rs. 3-12 per thousand, and if printed on flap Rs. 4-12 per thousand for quantities of not less than 5,000. "Gazette Commercial" Rs. 2-8 per thousand, and if printed on flap Rs. 3-8 per thousand for quantities of not less than 5,000 Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain, Share Lists and Rates of Exchange, List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week, Customs and Engagements. Annual Subscription in advance Rs. 10. Single per Annas 4. "Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadows Street.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LHASA	2,171	Mon.	25th May	11 a. m. D. & O.*
KOLA	1,205	Thur.	21st May	9 a. m. Cutch Mandvie.
LINGA	2,170	Fri.	22nd May	6 a. m. (direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,147 tons, on MONDAY, 25th May, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomerah and Basreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KOLA," 1,205 tons, on THURSDAY, 21st May calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR CALCUTTA AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "FAZILKA," 4,152 tons, sailing on or about 23rd May.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., *Agents*, BOMBAY.

18th May, 1908.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN

LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st June 1908.
KORRBER	5,301	A. Foresti	1st July 1908.
F. FERDINAND	6,046	...	1st August 1908.
PERSIA	5,895	G. Bartolo	1st Sept. 1908.
AFRICA	4 596	P. Badessich	1st October 1908.
KORRBER	5,301	A. Foresti	1st Nov, 1908.

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain	To sail on or about.
* PERSIA	5895	G. Bartolo	25th May 1908.

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE, are available for two years,
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes,

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS

are issued, to Return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE transhipp at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the Steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
NIPPON	6217	F. Tarabocchia	25th May 1908.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the
AGENT GENERAL,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co
Sassoon House 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	Date
OLYMPIA	C.P. Osborne	R.N.R. 5,124	27th May '08.
CIRCASSIA	Alex Hair	6,716	14th June "
SCINDIA	Kelso	5,105	25th " "
CASTALIA	Shafto Abrey	6,300	16th July "

Bombay to Suez . . . . . Rs. 285
Bombay to Port Said. . . . . Rs. 415
Bombay to Marseilles . . . . . Rs. 575
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea). . . . . Rs. 675
Bombay to London from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent . . . . . Rs. 653
Bombay to New York . . . . . Rs. 795
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea) . . . . Rs. 990
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool . . . . . Rs. 1038

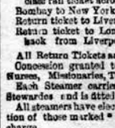
All Return Tickets are available for 2 years
Concession granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.
All steamers have electric lights and all steamers with the exception of those marked * have electric fans in every cabin free of charge.
The Advertized Rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer between Karachi and Bombay
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to over-staying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave
For any further information regarding passage, etc., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., *Agents*, Bombay.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.

(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.



THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers	Tons.	Capt.	To Sail about
†PRACSIDENT	3400	Muhlbauer	18th May.

Taking Passengers and Cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, and DURBAN.

†Will call at Seychelles.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—
A. STRANDES,
Agent,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, 8TH APRIL, 1908.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
By James Douglas. Rs. 5.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.

LAYS OF THE LAW.
(A Selection of Leading Cases)
By W. E. H. Re. 1

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Pasikh. Rs. 6.

Apply "The BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railways, Abstract of Rules and Regulations, Through Routes and Fares from Bombay to places in India and Abroad. Postal and Telegraphic information, Steam-Boat and dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast. A Coloured Map of India showing the Principal Railway Stations on the Indian Lines, Price, Eight Annas Annual Subscription Rs. 9 including Postage.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital .....$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors .....$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund .....$ 13,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund .....£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*
LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
LONDON COMMITTEE
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt)
WM. GAIB RATHBONE, Esq (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.
A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, } *London Managers*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

AMOY.	HONGKONG.	RANGOON.
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	SAIGON.
BATAVIA.	LONDON.	SAN FRANCISCO
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.
HANKOW.	PENANG.	YLOILO.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON, *Agent.*
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED....Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... ,, 50,00,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt. Chairman. (Messrs Sassoon J. David and Co., (Bombay.)
SIR J. COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Kt. (Messrs Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
DORABJI JAMSETJI TATA, Esq., (of Messrs Tata Sons & Co.)
GOKDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggur.
KHETSEY KHAISEY. Esq. (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., (Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI. Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewial Motilal, Bombay.)
Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 200 to Rs 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges. particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

ESTABLISHED 1880

CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Ye 24,000,000
RESERVED FUNDS ..... ,, 15,050,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Astung-Hsien	Liaoyang	Peking
Changchung	Lyons	San Francisco
Chefoo	Fengtien (Mukden)	Shanghai
Dairen (Dalny)	Nanking	Tientsin
Hankow	Newchwang	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tokyo.
Hongkong	Osaka	
Kobe	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	
London		

LONDON BANKERS:—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.
BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA

AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,535,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS. £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.	Medan, Deli (Sumatra).	Foochow
Hombay	Singapore.	Saigon.
Karachi.	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai.
Calcutta	Bangkok.	Tientsin.
Madras.	Batavia.	Hankow.
Rangoon.	Soerabaya.	Yokohama.
Colombo	Semarang.	Kobe.
Penang.	Manilla.	New York.
Thaiping (Perak).	Cebu (Philippines).	
Ipoh (Perak).	Hongkong.	

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10 30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

J. GREIG,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY; *AGENT.*

FIRE PREVENTION
FIRE CHECKING
FIRE EXTINCTION

Do not fail to take advantage of an appliance that is quite convenient and entirely effective at a very small cost for the avoidance of damage by FIRE and the loss and inconvenience which FIRE entails to all. Do not continue in the old fashioned way, heedless of the loss you may incur. Do not be neglectful of the remedy within your reach.

THE
MINIMAX
HAND
FIRE EXTINGUISHER

will instantly extinguish!
BLAZING CELULOID, FLARING PETROL
or any kind of FIRE whatever the origin may be.

A CHILD CAN USE IT.
MINIMAX IS ALWAYS READY
MINIMAX IS ALWAYS HANDY
MINIMAX IS ALWAYS CERTAIN
MINIMAX IS ALWAYS EFFECTIVE

Actual FIRES Extinguished by the use of MINIMAX.
7951

MINIMAX IS INDISPENSABLE FOR
MOTOR CARS,
MOTOR CARRIAGES,
FACTORIES,
WAREHOUSES,
SHOPS,
OFFICES and
BUILDINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Write at once for our MINIMAX REPRESENTATIVE.

Sole Agents:
MARCKS & CO., LD.
BOMBAY & POONA.

BANKS.

COX & CO.
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES AT KARACHI, RAWALPINDI, MURREE AND SRINAGAR.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.
COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.
PASSENGERS met on Arrival and
BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.
INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance Sheet will be sent on application

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

THE PEOPLE'S BANK OF INDIA, LD.

HEAD OFFICE:—LAHORE.
Branches and Agencies in all the Principal places throughout INDIA.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL Rs. 25,00,000
Divided into 50,000 Shares of Rs. 50 each.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL & RESERVE FUND
Over Rs. 14,00,000.
Working Funds exceed Rs. 60 Lacs.

MANAGING DIRECTOR: The Hon'ble Mr. HARKISHENLAL, B.A. (Cantab), Bar-at-law; Member, Legislative Council, Punjab; Managing Director, Lahore Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., Ld., Punjab Cotton Press Co, Ld.; Chairman, Bharat Insurance Co., Ld., etc., etc.

1. CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened with Rs. 50 or over and interest allowed at 2 per cent per annum.
2. SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened with Rs. 5 or over and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum.
3. FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 8, 12 and 24 months at 4, 4½ and 5 per cent. at per annum respectively.
4. DEPOSITS FOR THE BENEFITS OF WIDOWS AND ORPHANS are received at Special Rate of 6 per cent. per annum.
Special Rates for Students and PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.
SHORT NOTICE DEPOSITS are received bearing interest at 3 per cent, per annum repayable on one week's notice at any time after one month from the date of deposit.
Drafts granted on and Bills and Railway Receipts collected from all the principal Commercial places in India.
For further particulars please Apply to—

FATEH CHAND MALLIK,
APOLLO STREET, FORT. Manager, Bombay Branch

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi.	Newera-Eliya.
Bombay.	Tuticorin.	Camp Aden.
Madras.	Chittagong,	Steamer Point-Aden,
Karachi,	Rangoon.	Zanzibar.
Cawnpore.	Mandalay.	Mombasa,
Lahore.	Colombo.	Nairobi.
Amritsar,	Kandy,	Entebbe,

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY. *Manager.*

THE HOME FOR THE AGED
MULKAPETT, HYDERABAD.

THIS INSTITUTION receives the Aged and Infirm Poor of both sexes, irrespective of Class Caste, or Creed.
The Sisters Feed, Nurse, Clothe their Poor, and attend to all their wants.
☞ The Home is entirely supported by Voluntary Contributions.

OUR GOODS CHALLENGE COMPETITION.
CARRIAGE RUBBER TYRES
are guaranteed to be without blemish.
Our "A I" and "ELEPHANT" Brands of TYRES are SPECIALITIES.
DUNLOP'S—THE WORLD'S BEST.
MOTOR TYRES & TUBES
of every description in stock.
For prices, etc., apply to
GOVINDJEE MADHOWJEE & Co.,
6, HUMMUM STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

EXPERT FAILED TO CURE HIS ECZEMA

Had Suffered Six Years—Face Badly Affected—Dared Not Go Out when Air Was Raw—Cuticura Proved Only Remedy—Also Cured Ringworm on Girl's Arm.

CUTICURA REMEDIES TWICE SUCCESSFUL

"I found three cakes of Cuticura Soap, one box of Cuticura Ointment and two bottles of Cuticura Resolvent ample to clear me of eczema, with which I had suffered for six years. It was the face principally that was affected and latterly I scarcely dared show myself out of doors if there was the least rawness in the air. I tried two or three doctors, also a chemist who was supposed to be an expert on eczema, but they did not seem to cure me permanently. Also the same box of Cuticura Ointment cured a pretty bad case of ringworm on a girl's arm that I persuaded her to allow me to dress with it. G. L. Monro, Burrow Hall, Kirkby Lonsdale, May 11, 1907."
Send to nearest depot for free Cuticura Book on Treatment of Skin Diseases.

MOTHERS
Of Skin-tortured and Disfigured Babies Should Know

That warm baths with Cuticura Soap and gentle anointings with Cuticura, the great Skin Cure, afford instant relief, permit rest and sleep, and point to a speedy, permanent, and economical cure of torturing, disfiguring eczemas, rashes, itchings, irritations, inflammations, and chafings of infants and children, and afford rest and comfort to worried, worn-out parents, when all else fails. Guaranteed absolutely pure and may be used from the hour of birth.
Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour of Infants, Children, and Adults consists of Cuticura Soap to Cleanse the Skin, Cuticura Ointment to Heal the Skin, and Cuticura Resolvent or Cuticura Resolvent Pills (Chocolate Coated) to Purify the Blood. A Single Set often Cures. Sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27, Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5, Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; So. Africa, Lennon, Ltd., Capetown, Natal, etc.; Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props.

NEW TEAS. NEW TEAS
TRY THE
MAY BLOSSOM.
THE
MAY BLOSSOM
TEAS
Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert.
A CHOICE CUP OF TEA.
BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER,
SOLD EVERYWHERE
Apply early to
CROFT, MODY & Co.,
BOMBAY.
WHOLESALE AGENTS:
RETAIL SUPPLIERS:—Messrs. BRANDON & Co. Victoria Terminus and Messrs. DENISON & Co., Hummum Street, Fort.

LIPTONS JAMS.
FRESH STOCKS FROM OUR FACTORY
Unequalled for quality and value. LOW PRICES.
ASSORTED CASES OF 6 DOZEN 1 LB. AIRTIGHT KEYED TINS.
Assortment "A" Contains
9 Red Currant 9 Greengage 9 Morella Cherry & Apricot.
9 Raspberry 9 Apricot 9 Blackberry
9 Gooseberry 9 Strawberry
FOR 21 RUPEES 4 ANNAS PER CASE,
Assortment "B" Contains
12 Black Currant & Apple 12 Gooseberry
12 Plum 12 Blackberry & Apple
12 Mixed Fruit 12 Orange Marmalade.
FOR 17 RUPEES 14 ANNAS PER CASE.
Delivered free on Rails Free Wharf, Bombay. No charge for packing
Sent V.P. at these prices or cash with order.
WHOLESALE DEPOTS: BOMBAY, 14, Hummum St. KARACHI: NICOLL ROAD.

WHEN ALL IS SAID AND DONE
WHEN all is said and done the whole typewriter subject simmers down to one question:
"Which Machine is the best value for the money?"
The best value for the money must be the best typewriter to buy. No escape from the logic of that.
The Remington Typewriter OUTSELLS ALL OTHERS; it always has and it always will. And why? Because it OUTWORKS ALL OTHERS and OUTWEARS ALL OTHERS. Every Rupee invested in a Remington Typewriter represents more typewriter service for the money, therefore more value for the money, than the buyer can find in any other writing machine.
And when all is said and done, it's the best value for his money that every buyer wants.
REMINGTON TYPEWRITER COMPANY,
BOMBAY BRANCH:
75, HORNBY ROAD.
Telephone No. 1196.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & Co., LD.,
ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.
CONTRACTORS for the SUPPLY of Machinery and Erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, etc.
Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description Cotton Presses, Half Presses and Finishers for Half-Pressed Bales, Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and rope Gearing Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter, Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Water Carts, Tanks, etc.
To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade Requirements, we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, including Special Testing Plant, and greatly extended our foundry.
SOLE AGENTS FOR
THE BRITISH ANTI-FOULING COMPOSITION AND PAINT CO., LTD.
(VON HOVELINGS PROCESS.)
PAINTS
As supplied to the Principal Navies of the World.
Messrs. THE ATLAS METAL and ALLOYS CO., LTD., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's Brand.
Messrs. SAMUELSON and Co., Ltd.
Patent Power Hammers and Roots, "Acme" Blowers and Exhausters.
For Sale.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks etc., Also Steel Bars, Plates, and Angle Irons of the largest sections, Diamonds Silver, and other Steel and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in Stock.
HEAD WORKS AND OFFICES—DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON.
BRANCH FACTORY—CARNAC IRON WORKS,
OPPOSITE VICTORIA DOCKS.
J. W. HEPWORTH. SECRETARY AND MANAGER.
D. LONGWORTH. ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

THE RECORD FOR RELIABILITY!
HAS ALWAYS BEEN HELD BY,
SIDDELEY AUTOCARS.
COME AND INSPECT OUR NEW TOCK.
Sole Agents:—
K. & S. MOTOR COY.,
TARDEO, BOMBAY.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6, First Class Furniture on sale or Hire, Inspection respectfully invited.

ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" Rs. 3-8 per thousand, and if printed on flap Rs. 4-8 per thousand for quantities of not less than 5,000.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

TIMBER SLEEPERS.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of 50,000 SLEEPERS for the use of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, delivery to commence by 15th December, 1908, and to be completed by 28th February, 1909.

The Sleepers should be nine feet six inches long, ten inches wide and five inches thick.

Tenders will be considered for any of the following descriptions of timber:—

Indian: Sal, Deodar, or Burmese Pynkado.
Western Australia: Hill grown jarrah.
New South Wales: mixed Hardwoods.
Tasmanian: do.
Queensland: do.

Parties tendering are requested to state the number of Sleepers offered of each kind of Timber when more than one kind is offered, and to quote rate for each kind as well as the average rate. Tenders may be submitted for the whole or any portion of the quantity required.

In the case of mixed Hardwoods proportions allowable are given in the specifications.

The Australian and Tasmanian Sleepers are to be Government inspected and marked true to name at the cost of the suppliers and the price quoted should include delivery F. O. R. at Calcutta.

Burmese Pynkado Sleepers will be inspected and passed by Engineer Officer of the Burmah Railways before shipment and the price quoted should include delivery F. O. R. at Calcutta.

Sal and Deodar Sleepers will be inspected and passed at any Railway Station, and prices quoted must include delivery into trucks at these Station, after having been passed by an Officer of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway. The Railway Stations at which the Sleepers are to be delivered, and the quantities to be delivered, at each Station, should be definitely stated in the Tender.

Tenders should be returned filled in, to the Secretary Railway Board, at Simla by noon on WEDNESDAY, the 29th July, 1908, and should be superscribed in red ink "Tenders for Sleepers required by the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway."

Forms of Tender and specifications can be had from the Engineer-in-Chief, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, Lucknow, on payment of a fee of Rs. 100 which will be refunded on the order of the Railway Board to unsuccessful tenderers as soon as can be arranged after disposal of the tenders, provided a 'bona-fide' tender is submitted.

No earnest money or security is required to be SENT WITH the TENDERS.

The Railway Board are not bound to accept the lowest or any tender, and the whole or any part of a Tender may be accepted or rejected.

SIMLA, 15TH MAY, 1908.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO TENDERERS.

SEALED TENDERS for the purchase of one 4th and five 6th size FIRE ENGINES and components from the Madras Arsenal, will be received by the Ordnance Officer in charge, up to 2 P.M., on FRIDAY the 5th June, 1908. For further particulars see page 774, part II, "Fort Saint George Gazette," dated 12th May 1908.

M. B. BICKNELL, Major R.A.,
Ordnance Officer in charge.
Madras Arsenal, 14th May 1908.

THE STANDARD MILLS COMPANY, LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered office of the Company, No. 7, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 19th May, 1908, at 3 p.m. (Standard Time), for the purpose of confirming the Resolutions which were passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on TUESDAY, the 21st April 1903, and which were as follows:—

RESOLUTIONS.

1. That the following Article be added after Article 10 to the Articles of the Association of the Company:—

10a. The Company may, by ordinary Resolution from time to time, subdivide or consolidate the shares in the Company or any of them into shares of smaller or larger nominal amount than is fixed by the memorandum and Articles of Association provided at the same proportionate liability shall continue on the shares so reduced or increased as existed on the original shares before such subdivision or consolidation. Such shares when so subdivided or consolidated may be issued in such form as the Directors shall prescribe or approve.

2. That Article 31 of the Articles of Association be altered by substituting after the word "annas" the word "four" in place of the word "eighs."

And Notice is hereby also given that at the same place and on the same day at 3-15 o'clock in the afternoon or so soon afterwards as the Extraordinary General Meeting shall be concluded, a General Meeting of the Standard Mills Company, Limited, shall be held for the purpose of passing the subjoined Resolution.

That pursuant to Article 10a of the Articles of Association of the Company, the Quarter shares of the nominal value of Rs. 125 each in the capital of the Company be consolidated in such manner once every four of the existing such quarter shares shall constitute one Rs. 500 share upon which the sum of Rs. 500 shall be credited as having been paid up, and that the Directors be and are hereby authorised to issue one share of the nominal value of Rs. 500 each and in such form as they may approve, in lieu of four such quarter shares when surrendered by the holder or holders thereof.

By Order,
SASSOON J. DAVID & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 11th May 1908.

NOTICE.

TIMBER SLEEPERS.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of SLEEPERS as under for the use of the Eastern Bengal State Railway:—

Broad Gauge sleepers (10' by 10" by 5") ...1,25,000.
Metre Gauge (6' by 8" by 4½") 50,000

Delivery of sleepers must commence in December 1908, or earlier, and must be completed by the end of February 1903. As regards Indian sleepers at least 40 per cent. of the total quantity must be delivered at Railway Stations ready for inspection before the 1st of December, 1908, 40 per cent. more before the 1st January, 1909, and the balance before the end of February 1909.

Tenders will be considered for any of the following descriptions of timber:—

Indian—Sal, Deodar or Burmese Pynkado.
Western Australia—Hill-grown Jarrah.
New South Wales—Mixed Hardwoods.
Queensland—Mixed Hardwoods.
Tasmanian—Mixed Hardwoods.

Tenders may be submitted for the whole or any portion of the quantities required. Parties tendering are requested to state the number of sleepers offered of each class of Timber, and when more than one class is offered to quote the rate for each class as well as the average rate for the lot.

In the case of mixed Hardwoods the proportions allowable are given in the specification.

The Australian and Tasmanian sleepers to be Government inspected and marked true to name at the cost of the suppliers and the price quoted should include delivery F. O. R. at Calcutta.

Burmese Pynkado sleepers will be inspected and passed by an Engineer Officer of the Burma Railways before shipment, and the price quoted should include delivery F. O. R. at Calcutta.

Sal and Deodar will be inspected and passed at any Railway Station, and prices quoted must include delivery into tracks at Stations after having been passed by an officer of the Eastern Bengal State Railway, the number to be delivered at each Station must be clearly noted in the Tender.

Tenders should be returned enclosed in sealed covers addressed to the Secretary, Railway Board, at Simla, by 12 noon on TUESDAY, July 21st 1908, and should be SUPERSCRIBED in red ink "Tenders for sleepers for the Eastern Bengal State Railway for 1908-1909.

Forms of Tenders and specifications can be obtained from the Chief Store Keeper, Eastern Bengal State Railway, Sealdah, Calcutta, on payment of a fee of Rs. 100 for each set of forms and specifications, which will be refunded on the order of the Railway Board, provided a Bona Fide Tender is submitted.

No earnest money or security is required to be sent with the TENDERS.

The Railway Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender, and the whole or any part of a tender may be accepted or rejected.

SIMLA, THE 14TH MAY, 1908.

NOTICE.

MRS. JAMES LEARK (formerly of Bombay) having REMOVED from Edinburgh to "Elmswood," 52, Crystal Palace Park Road, Sydenham, London, S. E., will be glad to TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE of and Superintend the Education of CHILDREN whose parents are in India and abroad. For Particulars apply *Bombay Gazette Office.*

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Rs. a.
"The Queen" Newspaper, Book of Travel. A Guide to Home and Foreign Resorts. Compiled by the Travel Editor (M. Hornsby, F. R. G. S.)	1 14
Equine Hospital Prescriber. By James B. & Albert Gresswell...	1 14
Muscles and the Body, their uses and development. By the Editor of Health & Strength.	0 14
The Management of Children in India. By Edward A. Birch, M. D.	7 14
Secrets of Beauty and Mysteries of Health. By Mrs. Brown Potter	3 12
The Evolution of Forces. By Dr. Gustave Le Bon	3 12
Hernia: Its Cause and Treatment. By R. W. Murray, F. R. C. S.	3 15
Oriental Campaigns. The Autobiography of an Indian Mutiny Veteran. By Colonel E. Maude.	6 9
Chinese Porcelain. In two Vols. By W. G. Gulland. With Illustrations	15 12
Practical Pharmacy. A description of the Machinery, Appliances and Methods employed in the preparations of Galenicals. By E. W. Lucas, F.I.C. F. C. S...	10 15
Golden Tips, a description of "Ceylon and its Great Tea Industry. By Henry W. Cave, M.A., F. R. G. S.	10 0
Holland. By Edward Penfield	8 12
Some British Birds. By Edward Thomas. With 12 coloured Illustrations.	4 8
INDIAN AND EASTERN.	
Asia and Europe. By Meredith Townsend. 3rd Edition...	
Indiscreet Letters from Peking. By B. L. Putnam Weale.	4 8
From the Land of Princess. By Gabrielle Festing.	4 8
Joe-Bound Heights of the Mustaghs. By Frank Bullock Workman and William Hunter Workman, M.A., M.D...	18 0
The Hearts of Men. By H. Fielding	5 4
The Light of Asia or Great Renunciation. By Sir Edwin Arnold.	1 12
The Indian Country Side. By Percival C. Scott O'Connor, S. R. D.	5 4
The Travel of Marco Polo, the Venetian. By Thomas Wright, F. S. A.	3 1
The Abridgement of History of India. By John Clark Marshman...	4 8
Forbes' Hindustani Manual. By John T. Platts.	2 10
Practical Hindustani Grammar. By Lieut-Col. A. O. Green, R. E.	5 10
Practical Hindustani Grammer. By Lieut.-Col. A. O. Green, R. E. Part I	6 6
How to Speak Hindustani. By H. E. Rogers...	0 12
Grammar of the Hindustani or Urdu Language. By John T. Platts.	9 0
Elementary Telegraphy and Telephony. By Arthur Crotch	3 15
The Motor Book. By R. J. Mecredy	3 0

USE DICHROIC INK.
Jars, Re. 1-8; As. 12; Ans. 6.

THE NEW "REVLUO" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUO" FRAMS fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.
They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horisontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Re. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 25.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

JARRAHWOOD.

JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

MESSRS. MILLARS' KARRI JARRAH Coy. (1902) Ld.,
Victoria House, Victoria Road, Mazagon.
Telephone No. 838.

WANTED—Known our Asthma Mistura as the next Friend in distressing fits. Instant relief in the first dose. No more sleepless nights, restless days. Failures negative. Positive rational cures. Challenged even in the worst types. We can confidently recommend this to any Asthmatic sufferer. Price Rs. 3 and Rs. 5 per bottle. Supplied from Manager, British Chemical Works, Kidderpore, Calcutta.

DR. BISWAS'S

MAGIC PILLS.

An Excellent Tonic for Young and Old,
EVERY MAN SHOULD HAVE A BOX.

ALL details cannot be published. Those who want to know the particulars, should write to the Manager with half-anna stamp for reply. Price Rs. 2-8 per box.

DR. H. BISWAS,
AMRITA BAZAR MEDICAL HALL,
BAZAR, P. O Amrita (Jessore.)

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and second-hand English-built CARRIAGES FOR SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES, let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, for Sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for Sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture.

BANK OF BOMBAY,
SAVINGS BANK,

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.
Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.
J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Messrs. G. J. KEYMER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS IN ENGLAND. Established in 1844, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.
The hands of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence invite those acquiring RELIABLE AGENTS for purchase of goods, sale of produce, or other business, to entrust their interests to them. Machinery orders are attended to by an expert.
WHITEFRIARS STREET, LONDON. TELEGRAMS, "KEYMER," LONDON.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH
ON THE MAIDAN.
GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
EVERY SATURDAY AND WEDNESDAY.
PRICES AS USUAL.
ON ESPLANADE.

THE ROYAL BIOSCOPE.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

12th Grand Entire Change of Programme.

THE PICTURES INCLUDE

For a flower, Cruel joke, Angle of the village, Lost a pretty little dog, The Arabian nights (1,800 feet long),

ARTISTICALLY COLOURED,

Most of which we hold the monopoly through the East.

TIMES AND PRICES AS USUAL.

L. WENZEL,
Manager.

CONNAUGHT HOTEL,
POONA.

CUISINE OF THE VERY BEST
Most Central Position.

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.
DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.
BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles also for Naptha Lamps.
Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by
STANDARD OIL Co., of New York,
31, Hornby Road, Bombay

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL. FACING THE SEA. FORT, BOMBAY.

DHARSEY AMERCHUND,
(BROKER),

IS PREPARED to negotiate for either the PURCHASE or SALE of MINES. Intending Purchasers or Sellers would do well to apply to the above, at No. 181, Old Modikhana, Fort, or Share Bazaar, Bombay.

THE WORLD'S GREATEST CRICKETERS

A NEW SERIES OF
ARTICLES,
BY
HOME GORDON
(author of "Cricket Form at a Glance," contributor of Cricket Articles to Badminton Library, &c.)
Now appearing in the
Bombay Gazette.

The articles contain the best and most up-to-date information on the subject. They are the work, from personal knowledge, of a practical cricketer moving in the best sporting circles, and are written in interesting and entertaining fashion.

PROGRAMME.

Hon. F. S. Jackson,	W. G. Grace,
C. B. Fry,	Lord Hawke,
Prince Ranjitsinhji,	A. C. Maclaren,
G. L. Jessop,	G. Hirst,
B. J. T. Bosanquet,	A. A. Lilley,
J. T. Tyldesley,	A. O. Joens,
R. E. Foster,	T. Hayward,
John Gunn,	V. Trumper,
S. Haigh,	S. M. J. Woods,
W. W. Armstrong,	W. Rhodes,
O. Schwarz,	Lord Dalmeny,
J. Darling,	R. A. Duff.

Commenced in the *BOMBAY GAZETTE*, of May 8th.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c, Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., AGENTS for the world-known "Bluthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

REPAIRS OF Re. 1-8 within 25 years, I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which purchased 26 years ago, has required only Re. 1-8 for repairs, and it is still going strong of all parts. J. R. Gardener 19, Forbes Street, Bombay.

"LU-LU" EYE DROPS.—An absolutely non-irritant and a Positive Cure for Sore, Inflamed, Red, and Weak Eyes, Granulated Lids, Corneal Ulcers, etc. Prepared to the Formula of a Surgeon-Oculist (London). Re. 1.—D. M. DASTOOR & Co., Oppt. "The Bombay Club," Fort.

ARE YOU SUFFERING from fever—if so send to Phillips and Co. for a trial bottle of FEBRICURA, Re. 1 per bottle, the only fever remedy. Instantaneous relief. PHILLIPS and Co., Ld.

A GRAND DISPLAY of fashionable popular motor cars. Big range of choice. Sunbeam, Darracq, Ford, Horbick. All Horse prowers, all types of body. HILL, SAWYER & Co., 33-37 Medows Street, Bombay.

AVAILABLE from 1st June,—A comfortable FURNISHED ROOM, with Bathroom, in a Cool flat, near the Taj Mahal, suitable for one or two Bachelors, with Board. None but Europeans need apply—Box. No. 1105, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

ALMANAC for 1908.—Descriptive Sheet Almanac. A Compendium of Official and Commercial Information. Always useful and available in a Condensed Form Price Four Annas. Apply Box No. 406, c/o "Bombay Gazette." Office.

BEST EVAPORATED APPLE RINGS, PEARS, at 10 as. per lb. in 2 lb. tins. Apple Tea or Eden Cider at Re. 1-8 per lb. V. P. P. Postage extra.—Apply to SUPERINTENDENT, the Garh Estate, Bajaura, Kangra District.

BANGALORE.—FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE, with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose-boxes, arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted. For particulars apply to No. 553, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

BACHELOR.—A young PARSEE BACHELOR, of a respectable family, holding a good position in a well established firm, with future prospects, desires in all good faith, to correspond with a respectable Parsee Lady, with a view to matrimony. Correspondence strictly confidential, Apply Box No. 639, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

COPIES of Mr. JUSTICE BEAMAN'S LECTURE on "Woman's Proper Place in Society," in pamphlet form, Re. 1 per copy, can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, 2 Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

EDUCATION.—LADY living in healthy part of England and having one little girl, aged 10, would like charge of one more. Good day school. Terms moderate. Excellent references.—W., care of this Office.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Offices have been MOVED from the premises in Armenian Lane and Medows Street, and are now located at 2, GREEN STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay), where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all classes of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—Rs. 2. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ENGINE & BOILER.—For Sale.—A Portable Loco Type Boiler, with Engine, in good working order, by Ransomes Head & Jefferies. Open to any examination by intending purchasers. Apply Box No. 1017, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office

ENVELOPES.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Special." Rs. 3-13 per thousand, and if printed on flap Rs. 4-13 per thousand for quantities of not less than 5,000. Samples on application to "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

FOR PLEASURE TRIPS to Elephanta Caves, Harbour Excursion, Towing, &c., always availab'e fast powerful Steam Launch. Apply, F. NASARWANJI & Co., 9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—BAY GELDING, rising 9, very quiet and gentle, would suit Lady. Only EUROPEANS need apply. 117 GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants Patronised by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants whom we guarantee. Fee Bombay Re. 2, Mofussil Rs. 3 each servant, which stands good for six months. No. 21, Ch. G. St, (First Floor), Fort, Bombay. Established 1872.

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parekh. Re. 6. Apply Box No. 495, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, 2, Green Street, Fort.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases. By W. H. H. Re. 5. Apply Box No. 404 c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

MANURE.—PATENT PHOSPHATIC at Re. 1 per lb. and GENUINE PERUVIAN GUANO, at Annas six per lb. Apply sharp to PALEKAR & Co., Staram Buildings, Near Crawford Market, Bombay.

MACHINERY FOR SALE. A Loco type Boiler and Engine, N. H. P. 7, by Robay & Co. certificated 50 lbs. Pressure per square inch. Tested under Hydraulic Pressure to 80 lbs. Just put off work owing to change to Electricity. Open to Inspection. No reasonable offer will be refused. Apply Box No. 408, care of "Bombay Gazette."

OFFICE DESK.—A standing Office Desk, by John Roberts and Co. Excellent quality and finish, Price Rs. 50. Apply Box No. 397, care of "Bombay Gazette."

OLD ISSUES of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," of the "WEEKLY BUDGET," and of the "OVERLAND SUMMARY," when available, are supplied at special prices, which vary, according to lapse of time, between As. 2 and Re. 1 and higher.

"OVERLAND SUMMARY."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete résumé of Indian News, particularly entertaining for Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription (inclusive of postage), One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum.

PALI HILL.—UNFURNISHED FLAT TO LET. Apply to Box No. 1095, care of "Bombay Gazette."

RUPEES 400 RUBBER-TYRED DOG Cart by Stevens, new Harness and strong old country-BRED PONY, never sick. A bargain. Apply Major SWINTON, Chinchpokli.

RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS' ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON. The largest and leading in the East, no expense or trouble spared. Luxuriously provides for the convenience and demands of Constituents. A visit is earnestly solicited to Oor's Building (Top Floor), Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

RESIDENCE—WITH BOARD—(For Europeans only) comfortable furnished Room, with Bathroom, Good Table; Home comforts—in the vicinity of the Apollo Bunder, Cool Flat. Apply 'early' Box No. 1124, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moon Buildings, Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand new Billiard Tables. Dinner Rs. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re. 1-0-0; Breakfast As. 12 Dinner served till late hours.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Re. 4. Apply Box No. 408, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

TO LET.—From 1st June, for 6 months, a FURNISHED UPPER STORIED BUNGALOW, with Billiard Table and tu-n-out, stabling and large compound in Nesbit Road, Mazagon. In occupation of the advertizer for 48 years. Apply to No. 1103 care of this Paper

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Re. 10. Apply Box No. 409, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to Enquirers at the Office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12A., Mission Row, Calcutta, as the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2, Green Street Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.)

WANTED, by a leading Engineering Firm in Bombay a MECHANICAL DRAFTSMAN. Apply with testimonials, stating salary required to Box No. 355, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

"WEEKLY BUDGET."—A Summary of the Week's News, published on Saturday Evenings. Rs. 11 per annum inclusive of postage.

INSURANCES.

THE DEMAND FOR STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1907
ISSUED FOR.....£2,000,900
ACCUMULATED FUNDS £12,000,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE £29,493,800

ASK FOR THE 1906 PROSPECTUS containing the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.
BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS OVER RS. 3,00,00,000
INVESTMENTS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
and lodged with the
OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

The Premiums are based upon the Company's actual experience, being the lowest with safety and so the most advantageous to all assurers.

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager, BOMBAY.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.
Head Office: BOMBAY.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE.
Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies, WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birth day.	Assurances of Rs. 1000 payable at death. Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1000 Payable at Death or at the end of 15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	Age next Birthday.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
25	24 2	53 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	3 11	30
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
45	42 14	76 7	58 12	...	71 11	56 13	...	45

Detailed Prospectus and Balance Sheet on Application.
E. F. ALLUM,
General Manager.

TO PARENTS.

CLARK'S LIST of BRITISH SCHOOLS, undertaking entire charge of Indian and Colonial Children, will be sent post free to all applicants.
ARTHUR W. CLARK,
29, Wellington Rd., Brighton, England.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE," may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

A BROKEN-DOWN SYSTEM.
This is a condition (or disease) to which doctors give many names, but which few of them really understand. It is simply weakness—a break-down, as it were, of the vital forces that sustain the system. No matter what may be its causes (for they are almost numberless), its symptoms are much the same; the more prominent being sleeplessness, sense of prostration or weariness, depression of spirits and want of energy for all the ordinary affairs of life. Now, what alone is absolutely essential in all such cases is *increased vitality*—vigour.
VITAL STRENGTH & ENERGY
to throw off these morbid feelings, and experience proves that as night succeeds the day this may be more certainly secured by a course of the celebrated life-reviving tonic
THERAPION No. 3
than by any other known combination. So surely as it is taken in accordance with the printed directions accompanying it, will the shattered health be restored,
THE EXPIRING LAMP OF LIFE IS LIGHTED UP AFRESH,
and a new existence imparted in place of what had so lately seemed worn-out, "used up," and valueless. This wonderful restorative is purely vegetable and innocuous, is agreeable to the taste—suitable for all constitutions and conditions, in either sex; and it is difficult to imagine a case of disease or derangement, whose main features are those of debility, that will not be speedily and permanently benefited by this never-failing recuperative essence, which is destined to cast into oblivion everything that had preceded it for this wide-spread and numerous class of human ailments.
THERAPION is sold by the principal Chemists throughout the world. Price in England 2/6 and 4/6. Purchasers should see that the word "THERAPION" appears on British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every package by order of His Majesty's Home Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.
SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.
BOMBAY BYCULLA AND POONA.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

HAIG & HAIG'S THREE STARS WHISKY.
Rs. 2-8 per bottle.
TO BE HAD FROM
D. C. OOMRIGAR, D. D. BARIA,
and All Wine Merchants.
SOLE AGENTS:
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LTD.,
BOMBAY.

"CLAN MACKENZIE" SCOTCH WHISKY.
SPECIAL REDUCED PRICES.
As supplied to the British House of Commons, is one of the finest WHISKIES obtainable.
"CLAN MACKENZIE"
is supplied to Royalty, Principal Railway and Steamship Companies, Hotels & Clubs all over Europe.
Clan Mackenzie—per doz. qts., Rs. 33; per bottle, Rs. 2-12-0. (OLD SCOTCH).
Clan Mackenzie—per doz. pints, Rs. 19-8-0; per bottle, Rs. 1-10-0. (OLD SCOTCH).
Clan Mackenzie—per doz. qts., Rs. 33; per bottle, Rs. 2-12-0. (7 YEARS' OLD).
SOLE AGENT:
BOMANJI DHUNJIBHOY,
28, ESPLANADE ROAD.
Can be obtained from
Messrs. Manekji & Co., Church Gate Street;
" D. C. Umrigar & Co., Crawford Market,
" and
ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

THE NAZARETH CONVENT HIGH SCHOOL, OOTACAMUND.
UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE LADIES OF THE "FRANCISCAINES MISSIONNAIRES DE MARIE."
THE COURSE OF EDUCATION for all Classes includes the subjects required for the Public Examinations of the Indian Government. Pupils are also prepared for the Local Cambridge Examinations.
Instruction in Singing, Musical Drill, and Needlework, both Fancy and Plain, is given to all Classes.
A Special Class, for Children of Ladies, is also held for Reserved Class Boarders
TERMS ON APPLICATION TO
THE LADY SUPERIOR,
The NAZARETH CONVENT HIGH SCHOOL
OOTACAMUND, NILGHERRIES.

Stephens' Ribbons AND Carbons For Typewriters

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.
BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.
CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED. CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.
PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.
GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted. Correspondence Invited.
CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.
WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co
68 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Two Annas per line. Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Three Annas per line. Minimum Charge Re. 1.

WANTED

A MATRON for the Mayo Hospital Lahore, Punjab. Duties, to take charge of linen, clothing and domestic arrangements. Salary Rs. 75, rising to 100 per mensem, with free quarters and allowance of Rs. 25 towards Board. Must be experienced. Apply to—
PRINCIPAL, Medical College, Lahore.

WANTED for British Central Africa FOUR CLERKS with knowledge of Accounts for a period of 3 years on a salary of Rs. 105 per month. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 1070, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

LEUCODERMA SPECIFIC.

THIS IS A NEW INVENTION IN THE world of medicine. It cures with wonderful efficacy Leucoderma (white lepra), Lepra Vulgaris, and all other white spots situated on any part of the human frame. Rs. 4 for internal and external use.—A. WHITE & Co., Chemists, 6 Toollygunge, Calcutta.

NOW ON VIEW.
Complete Assortment
OF
WOOD-WORKING MACHINERY
BY
J. SAGAR & CO., LTD.,
HALIFAX, ENGLAND.
Inspection Invited.
W. CROWDER & CO., LTD.,
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

LADIES' DRESS MAKING
IS
Under the supervision of an able CUTTER of Thirty years' experience.
DRESSES MADE
within the shortest notice.
A. FREDOON & Co.,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT.

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co.,
FINANCIAL AGENTS & GENERAL MERCHANTS.
[ESTABLISHED 1884.]
HOUSE, LAND AND ESTATE AGENCY—A Register kept of houses, &c., wanted, and of all properties in the market which affords the best means of meeting the requirements of VENDORS, PURCHASERS, and all who wish to HIRE or LET HOUSES, OFFICES, &c.
ADVANCES on fixed and equitable mortgages (deposit of title-deeds).
LOANS on every description of tangible or good personal security. Secrecy and despatch guaranteed.
GOVERNMENT PAPER, STOCKS add SHARES bought and sold, and advice given as to investments.
RECOVERY OF OUTSTANDINGS: RENT and DEBTS collected and recovered.
OFFICES:—18, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

NOW READY.
HOLLY AND OLIVE BRANCHES.
A Pamphlet on the unrest in India.
Price 12 annas.
By ARTHUR CRAWFORD, C. M. G.
(COPY-RIGHTED BY R. M. CRAWFORD.)
AND
WILL BE READY, on 1st May next.
Pamphlet on "THE DEVELOPMENT OF NEW BOMBAY." 1st Vol.
Pamphlet on SUMMARY of opinions on the same. 2nd Vol.
Price 12 annas each. (Not to be sold separately.)
Also, a MAP ILLUSTRATING the above of the Island of Bombay and part of the Island of Salsette.
Price 2 Rupees if sold alone—or if sold with Pamphlets, Rs. 3-4.
BY ARTHUR, CRAWFORD C. M. G.
(Copyrighted by R. M. Crawford.)
SOLE AGENTS:
D. B. TARAPOREVALA SONS & CO.
Medows street, Fort, Bombay.

S. T. MURUGAPPA
IS

STANDING,	UNPRECEDENTED,
TRUTHFUL,	GENUINE,
MEDITATIVE,	AMIABLE,
UNIFORM,	PUNCTUAL,
REGULAR,	PERFECT,

And ASSIDUOUS.
CIGARS Available at
BYCULLA, DECCAN STORES,
AND
JOSEPH BROS., 275, Main Street, Poona.

THE BOMBAY GA

"THE AMULET"

PINCE NEZ GLARE PROTECTOR,
ranted in England and India by
s Majesty's Royal letters patent.

Price complete with case Rs. 6.

The neatest and most comfortable
nce Nez for protecting the eyes
om the dangerous Tropical Sun.
As necessary to the Traveller as
Topee.

SCRIPTIVE PAMPHLET ON APPLICA-
TION TO THE INVENTORS

AWRENCE & MAYO,
Manufacturing Opticians, Adm
ty Chart Agents and Contractors
His Majesty's Government.

HEAD OFFICES:
69, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON.
OFFICES IN THE EAST:—
CAIRO (EGYPT),
MBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS & RANGOON.

A SAFE REMEDY
FOR ALL
KIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure
te of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING,
u should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture,
world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This
dicine has 40 years' reputation, and is to-day more
pular than ever, the reason of this being un
ubtedly because this wonderful remedy does
at it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD
EASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER
EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all
purities, from whatever cause arising. For

SCROFULA,	BAD LEGS,
SCURVY	BLOTCHES,
ECZEMA	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

is a safe and Permanent Remedy.
It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheuma-
Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood
d Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from any-
ing injurious to the most delicate consti-
tion of either sex, from infancy to old age, and
Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to
its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected
it.

RED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT
NTIL I TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.
Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester
es:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood
ture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried
y things without benefit until I took your
dy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well
n. Please accept this letter as a token of gra-
de to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture."
ne 13, 1903.

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have seen
ts of letters from all sorts and conditions of peo-
in which the writers acknowledge the benefit
have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture,
ch as a curative agent cannot be too highly esti-
ed, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all
rities, and restores it to its normal condition."
is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor*
popular medical weekly, which goes on further
ay: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier
science and skill have brought to light, and we
with the utmost confidence, recommend it to
nbscribers and the public generally."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

K FOR
CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE
beware of worthless imitations and substitute

SWAN

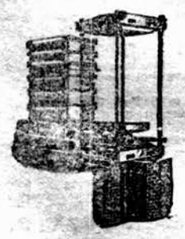
Registered Trade Mark

GOLD & Co.
BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.
Patent Wrought
IRON & STEEL
HINGES
ARE THE
CHEAPEST
AND
BEST IN THE MARKET.
None are genuine except with the "Swan" Trade Mark.
Indentors can obtain same through all respectable British Merchants.
Also Makers of No 1a Brd. Butts.

No. 600.

"APENTA"
THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER.
A SPECIFIC
for the certain relief of HABITUAL and OBSTINATE CONSTIPATION, and in DISORDERS of the LIVER and BILIOUS ATTACKS.
ORDINARY DOSE.—A Wineglassful before Breakfast.

HYDRAULIC PRESSES



COTTON, WOOL, &c.

EDWIN MILLS & Co.
KING'S BUSHFIELD England.

BY APPOINTMENT TO H. H. THE MAHARAJA

GAEKWAD OF BARODA.

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & Co.
Oculists and Scientific Refractionists
Opp. General Post Office, Bombay.

THE FIRST AND ONLY FIRM

Who offer their patrons Free Services of a duly qualified Ophthalmic Surgeon from various Eye Hospitals of Europe.

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR,
EYESIGHT SPECIALIST.
(Late Partner. D. M. DASTOOR & Co.)
With 18 Years' Practical Experience,
Holds Exceptional Testimonials from the Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Jenkins, the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty, Mrs. Batty, the Hon'ble Mr. Chandavarker, Mr. H. G. Gell, M.V.O., Lt.-Col. G. H. Bull, M.D., E.M.S.

STOCK:—LATEST AND MOST PERFECT MAKE.
PRICES:—EXTREMELY MODERATE.
A Pocket Manual "The human eye and its Scientific Correction,' free on application.

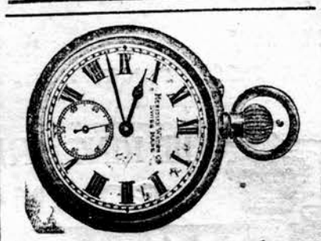
WEALTH:

THE REWARD OF THRIFT.
Without Gambling!
Without Speculating!!
Without Risk!!!
Invest Your Savings in Government
PREMIUM BONDS.

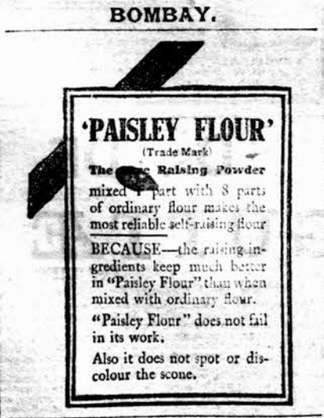
They are guaranteed as to principal and interest, consequently as safe as British Consols. They bear fixed interest in most cases from 2 to 4 per cent. and give the holders the chance of acquiring a fortune by periodical Drawings with Prizes from £24,000 down to £20.
A shoemaker whose wages were only 25/- per week has drawn
THE FIRST PRIZE OF £ 24,000
of the Ottoman Government Railway Bonds which he bought only two months before for £5 10s.
The appeal alike to the man with thousands and the man with shillings.
EASY TERMS (from 10/per month) of Payment if desired.
Write a postcard for descriptive Booklet to the
Anglo-American Finance Corporation.
41, King William Street, London, E. C., England.

SHAW. WALLACE AND CO.,
BOMBAY
AGENTS FOR:
ARTHUR KOPPEL'S
LIGHT RAILWAY MATERIAL

LARGE STOCK OF:
STEEL RAILS, STEEL SLEEPERS
Switches, Tipping-Platform Waggons
TURNTABLES, WHEELS-AXLES, AXLEBOXES
Patent Rollerbearings, Locomotives, etc.
For immediate supply.



Meridian Watches.
KNOWN ALL OVER THE WORLD.
Have proved the Best for Hot Climates
Reliable in Every Way.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE ON APPLICATION.
Watch Repairing Department.
G. A. CHARPIE & CO.
BOMBAY.



'PAISLEY FLOUR'
(Trade Mark)
The Raising Powder
mixed in part with 8 parts of ordinary flour makes the most reliable self-raising flour
BECAUSE—the raising ingredients keep much better in "Paisley Flour" than when mixed with ordinary flour.
"Paisley Flour" does not fail in its work.
Also it does not spot or discolour the scone.

WARRANTED TEN YEARS.
We despatch direct from our Coventry factory to any Town, on ten days' approval, our highest grade
Mead Coventry Flyers
at less than lowest manufacturers' prices. Absolutely British-made throughout, and guaranteed longer than any other make.
LATEST MODELS £3.10 to £9
Coaster Hubs, Variable Gears, Best Makes of Tyres, Crabbe Inverted Rim Brakes and all latest improvements.
Packed and Delivered Free to any port in the World. We guarantee safe delivery.
ACTIVE AGENTS wanted in each district. Large profits easily made. Write at once, using shortest postage, for free Art Catalogues and our Special Offer on Sample machine.
MEAD CYCLE CO., DEPT 323 LIVERPOOL.

TRY A BOTTLE & CONVINCE.

Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls
Positively Cure

All Nervous Diseases, Sleeplessness, Failing Memory, etc., and restore Brain Fag, Incapacity for study or business, General Debility, Premature Decay, Exhausted Vitality, the result of overwork and dissipation.
Constitute sustaining and life-giving elements of special value to Professional and Literary Men, Clergymen, Tutors, Students, Lawyers, Clerks, Athletes Business men, and all engaged in mental occupation.
In Neurasthenia and in old age the effects of these Pearls are specially marked.
Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve, and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of courage, strength and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully, bowels become regular, countenance clear and ruddy, the eyes bright, sight improved, the step and gait again elastic and determined, the temper cheerful, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.

Price Rs. 2-0 per Bottle of 40 Pills.

Mr. J. C. Britto from Pouda writes that:—"Prof. James Electro-Tonic Pearls did me more good than all other medicine or Pills or the most marvellous Electric belt, that would be produced. Please send immediately two more bottles of it."
P. Shankar Dass, Medical Officer, Patur, Akola, writes that:—Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls completely cured a woman suffering from hysteria although she was given up as hopless.
Can be had of all Medicine Dealers. See that you get the genuine, and don't accept substitute. If you find any difficulty in getting from your dealer, please send your order to
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.,
155-1 MARKET, BOMBAY, No. 2.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Bindu, 2820 tons Captain H. Mellson, will sail to-day for Java in ballast.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Chyebassa, 3991 tons Captain T. P. Pabb arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday from Antweep via Karachi with a general cargo.

THE R. I. M. steamer Dufferin, Commander T. A. L. De Berry, which arrived in harbour on Sunday from Karachi, brought the following passengers:—Brigadier-General and Mrs. Kelly, Mr. Kidd, Mrs. Watson, Condr. Charlton, wife and 2 children, Segts Hartness, Grosse, Broddy, and Inward, Clerk Radcliffe, 1 British soldier 18 native soldiers, 3 women and 3 children.

THE P. and O. Co's steamer Devanha 4,785 tons Captain T H Hede, which arrived in harbour on Sunday from Shanghai in a intermediate ports with China and Australian mails a general cargo and the following passengers.—Mr. H. Teeling Smith, Mr. R. W. L. Dunlop, Mr. K. J. Rustomji and Sons, Mr. Vilcassim, Miss Marshall and Miss McGregor.

THE steamer Toro, 1950 tons, Captain A. Jackson arrived in Bombay harbour on Saturday from Hull with a general cargo.

THE steamer Largo Law, 2,541 tons, Captain A. H. Henderson, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Sydney, with a cargo of coal.

THE steamer Kirklee, 2275 tons, Captain T. B. Watson, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Moulmein with a cargo of rice and timber.

THE steamer Islanda, 3,361 tons, Captain W. J. Brooks, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal and Mrs. McLaughlin and child and 4 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Kola, 570 tons, Captain A. J. Cole arrived in Bombay harbour on Sunday evening from Busreh with a general cargo 2 cases opium and 80 deck passengers.

THE steamer Gleanffric, 2,658 tons Captain J. Craig, arrived in harbour on Sunday evening from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

THE B I. S. N. Co's steamer Lhasa, 949 tons Captain H. McDiarmid, sailed on Monday for Karachi &c., with a general cargo and passengers.

THE Asiatic S. N. Co's steamer Nawab, 2,041 tons, Captain J. H. Benson, sailed on Monday for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo and Mr. H. Irwin Durham and 1 deck passenger.

THE steamer Frankdale, 3,100 tons, Captain W. R. Kidd, arrived in Bombay harbour on Monday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN.

MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

R I M S Hardinge...Comdr F Dobson .....R I Marine
R I M S Palinurus....Comdr C S Hickman ...Surney St
H M S Perseus .....Comdr H Christian .....R Navy

IN THE STREAM.

H M S Highflyer ...Capt Hickly .....R Navy
R I M S Dufferin...Comdr DeBerry .....R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—MAY 18.

Asgard..... 2712 Relck.....T Morrison & Co
Alavi .....2324 Friun-Hill .....B & P S N Co
Bendu .....2820 Millson.....R A Willis
Bulyssis .....3958 Scott .....W & A Graham & Co
Birkhall .....2738 Jones .....W & A Graham & Co
Border Knight 2303 Dalton .....K Nixon & Co
Clematis.....2329 Davies .....James Mackintosh & Co
Devanha.....4785 Hide .....P & O Co
Frankly .....3617 Yell .....W & A G Co
Fankdale.....3160 .....Kidel .....
Gaesube.....2297 Storey .....W & A G & Co
Glenaffric ...2650 Craig .....W & A G & Co
Islami .....1691 Newby .....B & P S N Co
Inverness ...2481 Carlson .....Cory Bros
Inchmarlo ...2637 Flester.....Nixon & Co
Islanda.....3361 Brooks .....M M & Co
Kaanta.....515 Chappell .....M M & Co
Kola.....510 Cole.....M M & Co
Loch Tay.....3416 Stephen .....W & A G Co
Laigo Law...3541 Henderson .....
Monsori .....1735 Hanna .....B & P S N Co
Moenffari.....1387 Molony .....B & P S N Co
Nawab.....2041 Benson .....T Morrison & Co
Nerkadda ...1961 Sewell .....M M & Co
Nownel Bahr.. 178 Macoda .....Sultan of Muscat
Peninsular ...3047 Aden .....13-16 P & O Co
Rao Bera.....2497 Morris .....S Wallace & Co
Shahalum ...1918 Davison...M'tius.....H A Hassum
Shah Ameer...1921 Ledbertter.....A. H. Hassum
Singapore ...2736 Taylor.....K Nixon & Co
Trrier .....1008 Burg.....F F Campbell & Co
Wellington ..3626 Hasking .....F M & Co
Wearbeck ...2446 Thompson .....T Morrison & Co
Xima .....146 Mahomed.....Shah S N Co

VESSEL IN DOCK.—MAY 18.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Celtic King	2589	Humphrey.	Anwerp	24-5	F M & Co
C & R Pundit	3882	Crebbin	Java	22-5	T Morrison & Co
F Langton Hall	2882	Hoddle.	K'chi	19-5	K Nixon & Co
F Kirklee	2275	Watson	Stream	19-5	W & A G & Co
H Ahmadi	1640	Huches	Jedda	19-5	S & P S Co
K Totomi Maru	2465	Winkler.	Japan.	19-5	N Y Koisha
L Badree	1439	Lloyd	London	25-5	G Jeewaji & Co
M Malta	3900	Peters	Shanghai	26-5	P & O Co
N Toro	1950	Jackson	Hull	2-6	F Muir & Co
P Clan Sinclair	3200	Oliver	Chittagong	20-5	F M & Co
Q Griqua	2699	Chalmers	Antwerp	N F	T Morrison & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Olympia	3269	Osborne.	L'pool	27-5 W & A G & Co
3	Colaba	3809	Robertson	Antwerp	20-5 M M & Co
4	Musician	3046	Woolfenden	N F	K N & Co
5	Ismaila	3381	Ross		N F M M & Co
6	Canara	3889	Kerr	A'werp	19-5 M M & Co
9	Liebenfels	2890	Wittenberg	K'chi	22-5 W & A G Co
10&11	City of Benares	4320	Morison	L'pl	2-5 K N & Co
12	Arabia	4167	Leigh	London	28-5 P & O Co
15	Clan Fraser	2284	Hunter.	Dunkirk	24-5 F M & Co
16	Kirby Bank	492	J J Kerr	N F	W & A G & Co

Outside

N	Sultan	1781	Quiriet	Z'bar	28-5 A Strandes

H W P D

Babaduri	820	Dawood	Mangalore	20-5	Bo S N Co Ld
Kaveri	558	Mohomed	B'nagar	20-5	Bo S N Co Ld

ARRIVALS.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	From
16	Kirklee s	Watson	Moulmein, May 1
	Largoo Law s	Henderson	Sydney, Apr 15
	Toro s	Jackson	Hull, Apr 9
17	R.I.M.S. Dufferin.	DeBerry	Karachi, May 15
	Devanha s	Hilde	Shanghai, &c
	Gleanffric s	Craig	Calcutta May 6
	Kola s	Cole	Busreh, May 9
	Islanda s	Brooks	Calcutta May 5
18	Frankdale s	Kidd	Calcutta, May 6
	Chyebassa s	Babb	Antwerp Mar 28

DEPARTURES.

May	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
18	President s	Muhlbauer	Mombassa
	Nerbudda s	Sewell	Persian Gulf &c
	Nawab s	Benson	Calcutta &c
	Lhasa s	McDiarmed	Karachi &c

The steamer Bindu, Millson, for Java, obtained her portclearance on Monday.

The following vessels began to load on Monday:—
Steamer Kola, for Persian Gulf, &c.
" Chyebassa, for Antwerp, &c.
" Langton Hall, for Karachi.
" Toro, for Hull.
" Ferrier, for Bangkok, &c.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY].

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Gorjistan arrived at Portsaid on the morning of the 16th instant.

THE Austrian Lloyd's s.s. Trieste from Bombay, arrived at Hongkong on the 15th instant.

THE Austrian Lloyd's Co.'s s.s. Koerber from Bombay, arrived at Trieste on the afternoon of the 15th instant.

The P. and O. s.s. Oceana left Hongkong, on May 16.

The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s steamer Nera left Aden for Bombay on the 16th May, and is excepted here on Thursday, the 21st inst. at 8. a. m.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	From
6	Nairn	Calcutta
9	Ganges	New York
13	Orissa	Rangoon
14	Steinberger	Middlesbro
14	Camberwell	London
15	Nowshera	Calcutta
15	Maria Valerie	Trieste

DAILY EXPOPTS—MAY 18.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Olympia s—34 bales wool, M Ramgopal; 179 bales wool and goot hair, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 63 bales wool, R M Kooka; 15 casks Indian condiments, M Ponjiajee and Sons; 2,020 cwts oilcake, The New Mofussil Co; 4,725 cwts myrabollams, A Khimjee.

City of Benares s—4,200 cwts myrabollams, S Khimjee; 54 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co; 351 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—34 bales skins, R M Kooka; 2,000 cwt mussoor, 1,300 cwt cottonseed, Ralli Bros; 123 bales skins and hides, E D Sassoon and Co; 109 bales skins, A H Mahomed and Co; 5 bales skins, H Noormahomed and Hajee Essa; 14 cases mica, W & A Graham and Co; 5 cases mica, Manockjee Poonjiajee and Sons; 150 bales skins, W & A Graham and Co; 39 cwt cattlefish, H A Mahomed; 9 1-2 cwt fishmaws, and 1 1-4 cwt ivory, K N Mianee and Co.

Griqua s—1,500 cwt groundnuts, 2,000 cwt castorseed, 28,580 cwt cottonseed, Ralli Bros; 300 cwt gum, R Reeve and Co.; 2,999 cwt rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Arabia s—8 bales woollen carpets, Flaming Shaw and Co.

FOR HULL.

Colaba s—25 bales hemp J M Kapadia and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Clan Fraser s—100 cwt mustardseed S Koorji; 220 bales cotton, F F Champbell and Co; 110 bales cotton, Bamjee and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Colaba s—9 bales cotton Ralli Brothers, 510 cwts Myrabollams W. Bechar.

Celtic King s—165 bales cotton P Bhimjee; 105 bales cotton fly, K Visram & Co; 1,000 cwt poppyseed, John Fachiri; 2,000 cwt rapeseed, A Blascheck & Co; 1,996 cwt rapeseed J Fachiri.

Canara s—2,000 cwt poppyseed, Shaw Wallace & Co; 300 bales cotton fly and waste, C Heerjee & Co; 2,500 cwts castorseed, 999 cwts tilseed, Ralli Brothers; 1,000 cwts rapeseed, Shaw Wallace & Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Liebenfels s—25 bales hemp, P Bhimjee; 5 cases twist, W and A Graham & Co; 110 bales cotton waste, H Bhijnath & Co; 100 cwts pickers, M Sawji; 100 bales cotton fly, J C Tadiwalla; 45 cwts gum, L Purshotam; 64 bales Cotton fly, K Moledina; 50 bales hamp, K Moledina.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Olympia s—5,098 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros; 1,980 cwts gingelly seed, John Fachiri; 30 bales cotton fly, K. Visram & Co.

FOR GENOA.

Canara s—100 bales cotton, N Cursetjee & Co; 1,000 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers; 1,994 cwts linseed, John Fachiri.

City of Benares s—1,000 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros. 998 cwts linseed, John Fachiri.

FOR BARCELONA.

Olympia s—25 bales hemp, P Bhimjee.

FOR HONGKONG.

Malta s—300 bales twist, C Bomanjee and Co; 25 bales piecegoods, E D Sassoon and Co; 1,000 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co.

Totomi Maru s—500 bales twist, M M Essabhoy.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Malta s—300 bales twist, C Bhavanidas; 1,600 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 250 bales twist, J Mancherji; 1,000 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 19th May.

176. Bugle Practice to-day Tuesday the 19th Inst, near Skating Rink at 8-30 p. m.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR Health, Beauty and Luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP", which Lady Constance Howard writes,—"is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Rashurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy, Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning:—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap" see that the Name and Figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by Chemists, Grocery, etc.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated the name and address of the senders, is Rs. 2 for six line or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HOGHTON.—May 8, at Snowview, Murree, the wife of Lt.-Col F. A. Hoghton, 60th Punjabis, of a daughter.

LINDESAY.—May 9, at Chapra, Bihar, the wife of Major V. E. H. Lindesay, I. M. S., of twins, boy and girl.

REDMOND.—May 3, at Guntur, the wife of Leo Redmond, Asst. Engineer, G. I. P. Railway, Itarsi, of a son.

SYNGE.—May 9, at York Lodge, Walton-on-Thames, the wife of Captain Mark Synge, Indian Army, of a son.

STANDLEY.—May 11, at Naini Tal, the wife of A. W. E. Standley, P. W. D., of a s n.

JEFFRIES—May 12, at Lyallpur, to Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Jeffries, a son.

ILES—May 12, at Delhi, the wife of Captain F. W. Iles, 10th Jats, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

NICHOLSON—WILLIAMS.—May 14, at the Cathedral, Lahore, by the Rev. W. E. C. Henry, M. A., Horace Watson Nicholson, Public Works Department, younger son of the late Rev. W. Nicholson, Western-supermare, to Emma Scott, second daughter of the late V. R. Williams, Esq., Inspector-General of Jails, Jaipur State, Rajputana.

DEATHS.

McCREADY—May 13, at his residence in Rue De Pavillon, Pondicherry, David Alfred M'Cready, late Superintendent of Prisons of Madras, aged 56 years.

RUXTON.—May 6, at Jutogh, Violet Patricia, daughter of Sub-Conductor G. P. Ruxton, S. and T. Corps, aged 1 year.

WATES—May 13, at the Hutti Mine, Wondalli, Deccan, Joseph John, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Wates, aged 3 months.

H. T. BINKS.
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 3m.; Sun sets, 7h. 7m.; High water, 0-52m., 1-52a.; Low water, 6-48m., 7-47a.

The Standard Mills, 76 Esplanade Road, 3 p m.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade.

The Royal Bioscope, Esplanade.

The Empire Cinematograph, Framji Cowasji Hall.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—May 23rd, Last Quarter, 5h., 47-2m. a. m.; May 30th, New Moon, 8h. 44-5m. a.m.; May 8th in Apogee, 11h. p.m.; May 20th, in Perigee, 6h. a. m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Wednesday, May 20.—Bombay Insolvency Court, vacation sitting. Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 3m. Sun sets, 7h. 7m.; High water, 1-38m., 2-40a.; Low water, 7-29m., 8-41a.

Thursday, May 21.—Sun rises, 6h. 3m. Sun sets, 7h. 8m. High water, 2-29m., 3 33a. Low water, 8-18m., 9-57a.

Friday, May 22.—Arrival of H. E. Lady Minto, per mail steamer "Persia," and departure for Simla. Bombay Millowners' Association, general meeting, 3-30 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 2m.; Sun sets, 7h. 8m.; High water, 3-30m., 4-36a.; Low water, 9-20m., 11-22a.

Saturday, May 23.—Bond at the Bombay Commercial Gymkhana, 6 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 2m. Sun sets, 7h. 9m. High water, 4-48m., 5-43a. Low water, 10-42m.

Sow an act, and you reap a habit,
Sow a habit, and you reap a character,
Sow a character, and you reap a destiny.

THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—One Leopard "Felis pardus" has been presented to the Zoological collection by Mr. K. J. Dastoor, Government Mail Contractor, Akola.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, Singapore, China and Japan per s. s. "Totomi maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 4 p. m. to-day the 19th current. Parcel mail for Japan closes at 3 p. m. the same day.

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of the Officer Commanding and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. H. C. Dane, at the Yacht Club, commencing at 6-15 p. m. to-day:—

Ronde Lontaine	E. Gillet
Overture	Lecheval de Bronze Auber
Selection	The Gondoliers.....Sullivan
Valse	Wedding of the Winds.....Hall
Selection	Florodora .....Stuart
Characteristic Piece	The Butterfly .....Bendix
Descriptive Song	The Trumpeter.....Airlie Dix

KHOJA SHIA ISNA ASHRI JAMAT PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.—A Khoja ladies meeting for the distribution of prizes to the students of Hirjeebhoy Allarakhia and Laljeebhoy Sajun girls school was held on Saturday in the Khoja Shia Isna Ashri Imambara Pallagully when a large number of Khoja ladies attended. The Head Mistress read the annual report in which she stated the school was founded out of the fund raised in memory of the late Messrs. Hirjeebhoy Allarakhia and Laljeebhoy Sajun and is under the management of the trustees and the said Jamat where a good number of girls is getting education. The prizes were then distributed by Bai Rehamatbai widow of Laljeebhoy Sajun and Bai Rehamatbai daughter of Hirjeebhoy Allarakhia.

ST. PETERSBURG has just been celebrating the twenty-fifth anniversary of the death of Turguenev. The novelist, as a matter of fact, spent very little time in the Russia capital, but he began life there as a "tchinovnik," or Civil Servant, and it was there that he met his destiny in the person of Paulina Garcia, the singer, sister of the more renowned LaMalibran. The diva was presented with a bearskin with golden claws. Her admirers used to sit, one on each claw, in her dressing room and take it in turns to tell her stories. This was a kind of competition in which Turguenev naturally shone. He followed her to Paris, and lived with her and her husband (she married her manager, M. Viardot) for the greater part of the remainder of his life. Madame Viardot still survives—one of "les oubliees"—a nonagenarian with many interesting literary recollections to dwell upon in her declining years.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MAY 18.

The trough of low pressure is better defined to-day; clouds have increased materially in Eastern Bengal and Assam but there have been only a few light falls of rain; the rainfall which has been general in Mysore, occurred at a few stations in South Deccan; the disturbance in North-West India has given rain and heavily clouded skies in Kashmir; temperature is considerably higher than usual along the Himalayas.

Burma—Lashio had a light fall of rain; skies are lightly clouded; moistnre in the air is equal to the average; temperature is normal.

North-East India and Orissa.—Shillong and Dhubri report half an inch of rain; Jalpaiguri three-quarters of an inch; skies are lightly to moderately clouded in Eastern Bengal and Assam and on the coast, clear elsewhere; humidity is nearly equal to the average; temperature is normal in the Southern half of the Division; slight excess in the North.

United Provinces, Central India, Central Provinces—Skies are free from clouds; moisture in the air has decreased and is now in general defect; temperature is in slight excess in the United Provinces and East Central India and nearly normal elsewhere.

North-West India.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the extreme north; Skardu records one inch. Dras, Sonemarg and Gilgit half an inch; skies are thickly clouded in Kashmir, but clear in other parts of North-West India; humidity has decreased below the average everywhere, except in Gujarat; temperature is in large defect in Baluchistan and North Kashmir, but in excess in East and North Punjab.

Peninsula—General rain has fallen in Mysore and a few falls have occurred in South Deccan; the principal amount being Bangalore, one inch; Mysore half an inch; Belgaum three-quarters of an inch; skies are lightly to heavily clouded, except in North Bombay and the Deccan, where they are clear; moisture in the air is above the average in South Deccan, and either equal to, or below, elsewhere; temperature is nearly normal.

Forecast—Local rain is probable in Eastern Bengal, Assam and the Western Districts of the Southern half of the Peninsula. Thunderstorms are still likely in Kashmir and the West Himalayas.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time on the 18th May 1908 was 29·853 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 4 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 8 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of attached thermometer 80° F, will be 14 inches, and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction required Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid, above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher of lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Appended of Monday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock yesterday morning.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfal since 1st Nov. to date.
Bushire (13th)	...	...	...	...
Jask	...	...	...	...
Muskat (13th)	...	...	...	...
Multan	106·3	78·5	...	1·56
Rawalpindi	97·9	72·1	...	10·59
Lahore	111·4	80·2	...	2·64
Sirsa	109·3	89·1	...	1·52
Ambala	107·9	79·0	...	3·57
Delhi	111·2	86·7	...	2·67
Agra	110·0	83·0	...	1·82
Mainpuri	111·3	83·3	...	?
Jhansi	111·3	89·6	...	1·95
Cawnpore	112·9	83·0	...	1·20
Allahabad	112·6	83·5	...	0·95
Jubbulpore	105·6	74·8	...	1·77
Karachi	92·9	74·7	...	0·85
Ajmer	102·4	83·7	...	1·32
Jaipur	108·2	74·5	...	1·38
Kotah	109·0	78·2	...	0·61
Bhuj	101·1	77·3	...	0·09
Dwarka	86·8	72·7	...	0·11
Veraval	84·2	73·5	...	0·15
Rajkot	103·9	77·6	...	0·31
Bhavnagar Para	103·6	73·7	...	0·09
Surat	94·6	74·4	...	0·32
Ahmedabad	107·1	76·7	...	0·10
Deesa	106·8	77·6	...	0·31
Neemuch	104·0	83·8	...	0·37
Indore	103·6	81·5	...	0·73
Jubbulpore	105·5	79·9	...	1·96
Sangor	106·6	83·1	...	2·66
Hoshungabad	109·1	82·1	...	1·77
Khandwa	108·7	80·3	...	1·41
Akola	109·7	88·6	...	1·02
Amraoti	109·8	88·5	...	2·72
Nagpur	109·6	74·4	...	2·14
Chanda	109·5	79·7	...	1·65
Raipur	107·7	79·4	...	3·06
Bombay	91·9	80·7	...	0·22
Ratnagiri	90·3	79·5	0·01	0·12
Mormugao	88·5	68·6	...	0·20
Karwar	89·8	71·0	...	3·17
Malegaon	104·9	76·3	...	0·45
Ahmednagar	108·4	76·9	...	0·28
Poona	99·0	73·8	...	0·91
Sholapur	102·8	77·4	0·80	0·20
Bijapur	101·7	73·2	...	1·08
Belgaum	90·8	68·6	...	2·08
Aurangabad	105·2	79·2	...	0·47
Nizamabad (Indur)	107·9	84·2	0·05	1·15
Hyderabad	105·3	82·7	0·13	1·15
Mangalore	89·7	76·9	0·02	2·22
Calicut	87·3	76·1	0·01	14·42
Cochin	89·7	77·3	...	29·28

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

CINCHONA PLANTATIONS

The "Indian Daily News":—In India the Cinchona plantations are worked at bare cost, quinine being sold practically at cost price, leaving practically no profit. In Italy they have a different system. The State sells quinine to the peasants in the malarious districts, and the profit is used to combat the malaria. Referring to the subject, the Consul-General, Mr. Neville-Rolfe, says that the methods employed in combating malaria are, first, the protection of the peasants from mosquitoes. This, owing to their ignorance, and their untidy habits, is a difficult matter, as they will not take care of the wire gauze which is placed over their doors and windows, nor will they adopt the precaution or using veils and gloves when they are obliged to go out at night. The second means used in the contest, is the draining of the land, and filling up the pools where the insects breed; and the third method, which is very effectual, is what is called "bonificamento," or improvement which is affected by retrenching the land, adding the silt of rivers when available, and thus causing it to absorb more moisture. Last year the State sold quinine to the peasants of a value of £70,204, the net profit amounting to £18,515.

REORGANISING THE RAILWAY BOARD.

The "Civil and Military Gazette":—With reference to the changes which are contemplated regarding the working of the reorganised Railway Board, we understand that when the reorganisation has been completed the Chairman of the Board will have the status of a Secretary of the Government of India, and that he will deal directly with the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Department of Commerce and Industry. It has been anticipated for some time that this arrangement had found favour. It is evidently a compromise and there is no harm in trying how it will work, but we have little faith it its proving a success. There are obvious objections to making the Chairman of the Railway Board a full-blown Member of Council, which is the solution advocated in some quarters. It would end in the creation of a Public Works Member, necessarily a Civilian because he would be representing all branches of the Public Works Service, including Irrigation as well as Railways, and that would be simply going back to the old system which was discarded as unsuitable. A Public Works Member plus a Railway Board is not required and would make for neither efficiency nor economy. The true solution in our opinion is to cut the Railway Board loose from the Commerce and Industry Department entirely and give its Chairman access to Council on railway questions only, so that in the event of disagreement with the other Departments he can explain the Railway case in Council instead of being overruled by the Commerce and Industry Department as he may be and will continue to be. Under the modification now adopted the Chairman of the Board as Secretary to Government will go direct to the Viceroy with his cases, but while that is an improvement it is not the same thing as going to the Viceroy in Council. The new system will probably be only the stepping stone to a complete release of the Board from subordination to another Department.

IRRIGATION IN SIND.

The "Sind Gazette":—The administration report of irrigation works in the Bombay Presidency for 1906-07 contains some interesting remarks on the character of the inundation in Sind, which was exceptionally favourable. The river began to rise towards the end of May, reached its fair irrigating level of 13 feet on the Bukkur gauge on 1st July and remained higher than this level from 1st July to 16th September (with the exception of four days, 10th to 13th September), altogether for 84 days as compared with 86 days of the previous year, or 44 days in excess of the average of the previous 10 years. The fair irrigating level of 17 feet on the Kotri gauge was registered for 85 days from 8th July to 30th September, the largest number of days on record, with the exception of the year 1894, and 40 days in excess of the average number for the 10 years ending 1905. The year was specially distinguished by the prolonged period of high inundation and great discharges; for 78 days the gauge at Kotri read 18 feet or over, and for 21 days, 20 feet or over. The prolonged period of great flood severely tried the protective flood embankments along the whole length of the Indus; the banks in Upper and Central Sind were successfully maintained, but in the lower delta, breaches occurred in both banks. The highest reading for the year was 166 feet on 22nd August on the Bukkur gauge and 209 feet on the Kotri gauge For the previous year the highest readings were 16·7 feet and 19·1 feet respectively. There was heavy rainfall at the end of August. As the inundation had been so excellent the rain was not required for the crops and caused blight to the jowari crop. The rain added seriously to the difficulty of maintaining the river embankments against the flood waters.

NAVIGATING THE AIR.

The "Madras Mail":—After a brief, if glorious, existence, the new aeroplane invented by the Wright brothers, of Dayton, Ohio, has been wrecked. As we announced on the 10th instant, the brothers travelled 15 miles out to sea and back at a height of 1,000ft., the aeroplane being "under beautiful control in spite of a 10 mile wind." A later telegram stated that this flight was "believed to exceed the precise facts," but the experiments were conducted with the greatest secrecy, and no further information was received. To-day, however, comes the intelligence that the aeroplane, in another flight, in which eight miles were covered in the extraordinary time of [illegible] mins., has been wrecked, the machine having struck the ground owing to a mistake in steering. Fortunately, however, the intrepid and clever aeronauts were unhurt. Previous to those marvellous performances the chief flight of a Wright aeroplane, with one of the brothers on board, was of 24 1-5 miles covered in 38 mins. 13 secs. or at the rate of a little more than 38 miles an hour, other flights having been as follows:—11 miles in 18 mins. 9 secs.; 12 miles in 19 mins. 55 secs.; 15 1-4 miles in 25 mins 5 secs.; and 2[illegible]-4 miles in 33 mins. 17 secs., the cause of stopping at these flights being due to exhaustion of fuel in two cases and the bearings running hot in two others. The machine has evidently been greatly improved, and we may yet be that the Wright brothers will solve, to a greater degree than has yet been attained, the problem of aerial flight. In a report which they made to the New York Aero Club last year, the Messrs. Wright stated:—"From the beginning the prime object was to devise a machine of practical utility rather than a useless and extravagant toy. For this reason extreme lightness of construction has always been resolutely rejected. On the other hand, every effort has been made to increase the scientific efficiency of the wings and screws in order that even heavily-built machines may be carried with a moderate expenditure of power." The inventors, according to a correspondent of the "Times," are the sons of a clergyman living at Dayton, Ohio. "They have built up their theory and practice after cumulative experiments, solving one difficulty at a time, testing every step, noting every detail, and bringing mathematical reasoning to bear on every inch and ounce of their machine. They have studied the history of the art of aerial navigation, and possess a large library of works on the subject as well as of books relating to the flight of birds and insects. They have never given any public exhibition of flying, nor patented their aeroplane."

CALCUTTA'S IMPROVEMENT SCHEME.

The "Statesman":—In our telegraphic columns to-day we publish the text of the Secretary of State's despatch regarding the Calcutta Improvement Scheme, one of the most important features of which is Lord Morley's recommendation, on which the Government of India have decided to act, that a proportion of the members of the Board of Trustees should be elected by the Municipal Corporation and perhaps by other public bodies. The despatch outlines as follows the proposed taxation under the scheme:—Contribution of 2 per cent. of Municipal General Rate, Rs. 5,40,000, Transfer Duty at 2 per cent. Rs. 2,00,000 making a total of Rs. 7,40,000, which is to be made up to Rs. 7,50,000 or £50,000; Jute Tax, Rs. 8,40,000 or £56,000; Terminal Passenger Tax Rs. 2,00,000 or £13,000. These make a grand total of Rs. 17,90,000 or £119,300. Although Lord Morley does not agree with the view that the promised grant-in-aid of one-third of a million sterling for the general revenues is inadequate, he defers to the opinion of the Government of India that the case presents special grounds for exceptional liberality of treatment and he is willing to assent to a further grant-in-aid of Rs. 1,50,000 a year for 60 years being conditionally promised, the condition being that the scheme of taxation mentioned above becomes law in its entirety and is made effective for the full 60 years. In communicating the sanction of the Government of India to the scheme to the Bengal Government the Government of India request that a draft Bill giving effect to the scheme as approved by the Secretary of State may be prepared and submitted to them at an early date

THE NEW MUSKETRY RULE.

The "Pioneer":—A correspondent who recently gave us the "other side of the medal" in the matter of bull's-eye shooting seems to have overlooked some facts which have a practical bearing on the subject. No one will deny his statements that the object to be attained by any fighting-force is the destruction of the enemy; that this can best be done by fire-action; that the enemy does not stand up in the open to give an easy target, but creeps along the ground and takes advantage of cover; that the target on service is a fleeting one, etc.—in short that what is required is rapid shooting at moving and vanishing targets, the men acting under the orders of their immediate commanders, and that tactics and fire-action must be combined. But if reference is made to the Musketry Regulations in force in India and to the many circulars that have been issued from Army Headquartes in the past 5 or 6 years, it will be seen that the course of instruction advocated in our correspondent's letter is not only ordered to be carried, but also that the troops are actually trained on this system, and remarkably well trained too. Indeed, to such an extent are our soldiers worked on these advanced lines, that when the pick of the shots pay for an outing at a rifle meeting they like to have some relaxation. They do not care to double over sandhills and crawl along the ground to fire at moving and vanishing targets and share with worse shots than themselves the chances of making a few hits and thus securing some prizes. The majority of the competitors are crack shots and attend a rifle-meeting in order to test their skill. Not that, as a rule, the men who can make big scores at a fixed target are found wanting when sharing "practical" competitions, as our correspondent hints. Experience shows that the best men at the bull's-eye target carry off the highest prizes at the "practical" matches in India and at Bisley. They will always hold their own whatever may be the nature of the competitions. Again if the programme of the B. P. R. A. meeting at Meerut is studied it will be seen that it consists, in almost equal proportions, of bull's-eye and "practical" shooting, each with valuable championship prizes. Thus men who are proficient at fixed or moving targets are given a fair chance of showing their skill. The suggestion that the large rifle-meetings should be thrown open to ordinary shots, who can never hope to aspire to the standard of Bisley—but who might occasionally win "moving-and-vanishing" matches by lucky shooting—can scarcely be accepted. Such meetings are no more places for men of this stamp than Lord's and the Oval for indifferent cricketers. In our recent article on the subject of musketry we mentioned Japan as one of the military Powers that are studying marksmen methods at Bisley, and that nation has assuredly had full experience of war on a large scale. It is significant that the Japanese should desire to know more about British methods of shooting at known ranges and at fixed targets. The reference to the fine shooting of the Boers, and the explanation that it was mainly due to their habit of firing at natural marks, is not quite convincing. The Boers were unquestionably good shots, but they did not scorn target practice, Lord Roberts, to whom we owe the great advance of musketry in India, was once shown a wonderful "practical" course, and his only remark was that he had never passed a South African farm without seeing a bull's-eye somewhere in its neighbourhood. In conclusion it must be said that central rifle-meetings are intended for trials for skill in the use of rifle and not instructional purposes in matters which are thoroughly well taught elsewhere in their proper peace and at their proper time. Programmes must be accordingly arranged that will allow the comparative proficency of competitors to be tested in matches under conditions that give equal chances to all, varied only by the changes in wind and light which take place in three or four hours. When men are not engaged in such matches they can fill up their time in other competitions firing at vanishing targets, falling plates, etc. At Meerut and Bangalore "practical" shooting of this kind is freely provided, and in the opinion of the men competing it is sufficient to meet all the requirements of the case at present.

PLAGUE RESEARCH.

The "Indian Daily News":—Some months ago the Annual Report on Plague in Calcutta for the year 1906-7 was issued containing a serious onslaught by Dr. Hossack upon the findings of the Plague Commission which he declared to be unsound and unproven both by argument of probabilities and in consideration of certain experiments he himself had carried out. In particular he denied the transmissibility of plague from rat to man by way of the rat-flea. This month Major George Lamb, I. M. S., in the "Indian Medical Gazette" subjects Dr. Hossack's report to a detailed criticism. Major Lamp is not disturbed by the fact that rat-fleas bite man very sparingly, for, as he points out very actually, if the flea bit both rat and man with equal readiness then the human mortality from plague ought to equal the rat, whereas, as a matter of fact, it is little more than one-tenth as big. He also suggests a plausible method of explaining the mechanism of transmission from the flea to man. As to the number of "pulex cheopes," which Dr. Hossack found to be very small in Calcutta, Mr. Lamb suggests that the estimate was made at a time of the year when the flea population is always small; that the number of instances was too small for legitimate inferences to be drawn; and the houses were not proved to be plague infected. He also criticises Dr. Hossack's method of estimating the number and varieties of rates in Calcutta. His general conclusions are:—Personally it seems to me that until work of an equal value and founded on as large and comprehensive a basis as that done by the Commission points unmistakeably to other conclusions, it is the proper and sound policy to expend the public moneys only on those prophylactic measures, which are founded on the facts, (a) that bubonic plague in man is entirely dependent on the disease in the rat, and (b) that infection is conveyed from rat and from rat to man solely by means of the rat-flea. We trust Dr. Hossack will not wait for the next Annual Report on Plague in Calcutta before replying!

INDIAN CROP REPORTS.

OILSEED IN BENGAL.

EXPLANATORY.—The present report contains final estimates of the area and outturn of all the different kinds of oilseeds, both "bhadoi" and "rabi" grown in this Province. The normal area under mustard, and rape is 38 per cent. of the total area under oilseeds. Linseed occupies about 32 per cent. of the total area and the remaining 30 per cent. is under "til" ("bhadoi" and "rabi") castor, etc. The chief rape and mustard growing districts are Purnea, the Sonthal Parganas, Bhagalpur, Jessore, Khulna, Darbhanga and Nadia. More than 50 per cent. of the total quantity of linseed is grown in the Patna Division. The bulk of the "til" crop is cultivated in Sambalpur, Angul, Midnapore, Hazaribagh and Jessore.

Character of the Season.—The monsoon was generally weak all over the Province in September and practically no rain fell in October and November. The normal area therefore could not be sown. Where sowings were effected, germination was unsatisfactory and the growth of the young plants was injured. In December and January the little rain which fell in Lower Bengal and Orissa benefited the crops. The rain which fell in Bihar early in February, improved prospects. The season, however, has been an unfavourable one for the oilseed crops of the Province.

Area Sown.—The total normal area under the different kinds of oilseeds in the Province is estimated at 2,460,600 acres. The area actually sown this year is 1,621,100 acres (66 per cent of the normal) against 2,250,900 acres last year.

Character of the Crops.—Darbhanga is the only important oilseed growing district which estimates a fair crop (94 per cent. of the normal). Seven districts (viz., Hooghly, the 24-Parganas, Monghyr, Bhagalpur, Cuttack, Purnea and Darjeeling) report between 70 and 79 per cent., crops; 9 districts expect crops between 60 and 69 per cent; 5 districts report between 50 and 59 per cent., crops. The worst crops are reported from the remaining 11 districts viz., Murshidabad, Palamau and Manbbum (40 per cent., each), the Sonthal Parganas (46 per cent.), Singhbhum (44 per cent.), Nadia and Jessore (33 per cent. each), Birbhum and Sambalpur (30 per cent. each), Hazaribagh (22 per cent.) and Ranchi (25 per cent.).

Since the preliminary forecast, prospects have improved in Bihar, the 24 parganas, Jessore and Palamau. The outturn of the different kinds of oilseeds for the Province as a whole amounts according to the district returns to 61 per cent. of an average crop, against 57 per cent. estimated in the preliminary forecast. The outturn of last year was 80 per cent.

Taking 6 maunds per acre to be the normal rate of outturn for linseed, rape and mustard and 4½ maunds per acre for other oilseeds, the gross yield for all oilseed crops for this Province amounts to 202,000 tons against 347,000 tons estimated last year.

LINSEED AND RAPESEED IN THE U. P.

[Note.—On an average of the five years ending 1905-06 the areas under (a) linseed and (b) rape and mustard crops in the United Provinces have represented (a) some 16·1 per cent. and (b) some 2·7 per cent. respectively of the total area under these crops in British India.]

Character of the Season.—The autumn rains of 1907 set in at the end of the third week of July and stopped at the end of August or early in September. The drought continued till the 10th of January when good general rain was received in all districts and greatly benefited the linseed and rapeseed crops. In the first week of February also good and fairly general rain was received in most districts. Harvesting operations began early in March and were a little late.

Area.—The drought was worst in Bundelkhand, in Mirzapur and in the submontane districts of Oudh, where winter oilseeds are chiefly grown; hence the area sown with these crops fell off largely. The total areas under linseed and rapeseed sown unmixed are compared below for the past two years.

	1906-07.	1907-08.
	Acres.	Acres.
Linseed.....	3,15,023	57,518
Rapeseed.....	1,53,363	96,831

Since last year the decrease under linseed amounts to 2,57,505 acres (or 81 per cent.) of which the Allahabad division contributed 87,007 acres. Benares 32,575 acres, Gorakhpur 64,214 acres and Fyzabad 56,891 acres. The decrease under rapeseed is comparatively smaller, being 56,532 acres only (or 37 per cent.), nearly all of which occurred in Lucknow and Fyzabad. The increase shown against Naini Tal is not real as it has been found possible to obtain returns for a larger portion of the district than formerly. The area of linseed and rapeseed grown mixed with other crops as borders and lines is roughly estimated at 2,69,000 and 18,70,000 acres respectively compared with 6,33,000 and 22,10,000 acres last year.

Condition.—In consequence of the dryness of the soil germination of the oilseeds crops was defective in some places, but as a rule it was good. The prolonged drought severely tried the crops but the rain which fell in the second week of January benefited them greatly. No injury from fungoid diseases has this year been reported. In Hamirpur, Jalaun, Kheri, Gonda and Bahraich where these crops are important the yield has been very poor. For the province as a whole the outturn of both linseed and rapeseed on the reduced area is estimated at 50 per cent. of the normal compared with 80 and 75 per cent. respectively last year.

Outturn.—The outturn of linseed grown by itself is estimated at 6,500 tons and of rapeseed at 11,000 tons. Compared with the last year's estimate the decrease amounts to 88 per cent. in the case of the former and to 62 per cent. in the case of the latter. The outturn of linseed and rapeseed grown mixed with other crops, and chiefly for home consumption, is conjecturally estimated at 30,000 and 2,17,000 tons respectively. The following table compares the estimated outturn of both pure and mixed crops of oilseeds for the past two years:—

	Linseed.		Rapeseed.	
	1906-07	1907-08	1906-07	1907-08
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Pure.....	56,000	6,500	30,000	11,000
Mixed.....	1,13,000	30,000	4,24,000	2,17,000

Prices and Trade.—The average of the prices of linseed and rapeseed reported on 1st May 1908 for selected marts in these provinces and the prices at the ports of Calcutta and Bombay are given below. They are higher than last year both in the local marts and at the ports where the demand is at present slack:—

	Linseed		Rapeseed.	
	1907	1908	1907	1908
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Average price of selected districts ...	4 9 0	5 8 3	5 3 7	6 6 7
Calcutta	5 6 6	5 10 0	6 0 0	6 12 0
Bombay	5 11 10	6 6 1	6 12 9	7 7 9

The exports of linseed from April to December rose from 32,717 tons in 1906 to 62,898 tons in 1907 and of rapeseed from 65,365 tons to 1,02,662 tons. In the present year they are likely to be restricted owing to the poor yield.

WHEAT IN THE U. P.

[Note.—On an average of the five years ending 1905-06 the area under wheat in the United Provinces has represented some 27·1 per cent. of the total area under the crop in British India. The ratio of irrigated wheat acreage to total wheat acreage (a) in British India and (b) in the United Provinces has, in the five years ending 1905-06 averaged (a) some 38·7 per cent. and (b) some 50·9 per cent. respectively. In the United Provinces the ratio this year is about 70 per cent.]

Character of the Season.—The autumn rains of 1907 lasted only for about a month. They set in at the end of the third week of July and continued until the last week in August, when, as in the last famine year of 1896-97, they stopped altogether, except in the Benares and Gorakhpur divisions which received good rain in the first week of September. The soil was quite dry at seed-time and artificial irrigation was generally required for rabi sowings, which began later than usual and were continued till the end of December. The drought lasted till the 10th of January 1908, when general rain varying from half an inch to an inch and a half was received in all districts and did immense good, more especially to the crop which could not be irrigated. During the first week of February also good and fairly general rain was received in most districts varying from about 3 inches in the hills to half an inch in some of the plains districts and was everywhere of the utmost value, though many districts wanted more than they got. The month of March was practically rainless and the west winds set in unusually early, while the last few days of the month were exceptionally hot. Harvesting operations were somewhat late this year having begun about the middle of March in the eastern half of the province and early in April in the western half.

Area.—The total area under pure wheat and that sown mixed with gram and barley amounts this year to 44,06,509 acres compared with 70,43,981 acres last year. The decrease is 26,37,472 acres or 37 per cent., and is due to the dryness of the soil at sowing time. As compared with last year the Gorakhpur division shows a decrease of 23 per cent.; Meerut and Rohilkhand of about 33 per cent. each; Fyzabad of 36 per cent; Agra and Benares of 42 per cent. each; Allahabad of 50 per cent., and Lucknow of 53 per cent.

Condition.—In most districts the crop germinated satisfactorily, and promised well until nearly the end of February, when strong westerly winds commenced to blow. The crop which was sown in time and sufficiently irrigated escaped injury and has been good or very good almost everywhere, the quality of the grain being also good. But the crop which was sown late or which was insufficiently irrigated was greatly damaged, the out-turn being poor and the grain shrivelled. Damage from dry west winds was specially great in the Meerut division where the harvest is latest and where the expected out-turn was reduced by almost one-third. Taking the early and late sown crops together the Fyzabad division got an out-turn on the area sown of 60 per cent. of the normal; Meerut of 70 per cent; Rohilkhand and Lucknow 75 per cent; Agra and Allahabad 80 per cent, Benares 85 per cent. and Gorakhpur 95 per cent, of the normal. The crop was worst in Kheri (25 per cent.) Bahraich (30 per cent) and Gonda (50 per cent). For the province as a whole the crop on the reduced area which was shown is estimated at 75 per cent. of the normal compared with 70 last year when rust did serious damage.

Out-turn.—The out-turn of wheat sown alone is this year estimated at 13,38,000 tons compared with 17,55,000 tons in 1906-07, and that of wheat shown in combination with barley and gram at 3,37,000 tons; total 16,75,000 tons compared with 21,65,000 tons estimated last year, giving a decrease of 22 per cent. It may be added that the wheat sown with other crops and not harvested separately is largely consumed locally and is not exported.

Trade and Prices.—Since 1905 the harvests in this province have not been uniformly good; and the failure of the last kharif led to serious and wide-spread distress. The rabi area brought under the plough is short of the normal area by 31 per cent. The yield of wheat as already noticed has on the whole been fair, and that of barley good, but the gram crop has been very poor. Food stocks will not therefore be fully replenished by the harvest, and the prices of all food grains though somewhat lower than two months ago, continue very high. The following table shows the price of wheat which ruled at the ports of Calcutta and Bombay on 1st May and also the average prices of wheat as reported from selected marts of the province. The rates are much higher than last year both at the local marts at the ports, and the difference between local and port prices is much smaller than usual.

	Price of wheat per maund of 82 2-7lbs.	
	1907.	1908.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Average price of selected districts in U. P....	2 15 7	4 8 1
Calcutta	3 7 0	4 11 0
Bombay	3 7 1	4 9 5

Exports of wheat during the nine months from April to December 1907 were very small, amounting to only 49,180 tons, of which 29,144 tons were exported in the first quarter ending 30th June and the rest in the next two quarters. In view of the reduced production and the local requirements the amount available for exports this year is likely to be very small.

THE opening meeting of the bestowing season 1908 took place at Brooklands on the 18th and 20th instant. This first meeting might with justice be described as an unqualified triumph for the six-cylinder Napier cars. On the first day six Napier cars were entered in three events with the result that a Napier car was first and second in each of these races. The Third 26 h. p. race Napier cars first and second. The Third 40 h. p. race six-cylinder Napiers first and second. Second Surrey Stakes, six-cylinder Napiers first and second. On the second day of the meeting four Napier cars were entered in three races with the result that they secured two First places, a Second and a Third, as follows:—The Continental Stakes, six-cylinder Napier cars second and third, (the winner being a foreign car of over 22 per cent. greater horse power, and which only succeeded in beating the little six-cylinder Napier by 20 yards in five miles.) The Third 90 h. p. six-cylinder Napier first. The Tyre Changing Race, Napier first. To sum up during the two days 10 Napier cars were entered in six races, the result being that the Napier cars scored 5 firsts, 4 seconds, and 1 Third. Every car entered was placed. At the present moment Napier cars hold seven out of the eight Standard Class Records instituted by the Brooklands Racing Club, namely the short and long records in:—26 h. p. Class. 40 h. p. Class. 60 h. p. Class and the short record in the 90 h. p. Class.

WHAT CHINA IS ASKING FOR.

An Intense Demand for Western Learning.

"To those who care to speculate in all humility on the widest problems of the future, our Shanghai correspondent," says the "Times," "offers a wide and tempting field. There is no longer any doubt, he tells us, that the old order of thought which has guided the lives of countless millions in the Chinese Empire through a long succession of centuries is passing away for ever. The movement in favour of Western education has become irresistible. It is irresistible because it becomes not from above but from below. It represents the genuine will of the people, or rather of those wide middle-classes of the people who alone possess an articulate will.

"They have forced it upon the Government and the Government, as it always does where it recognises that this will has spoken, had adopted its decisions, and contents itself with seeking to guide a current which it cannot stem. The demand for 'Western learning' is of course primarily not a demand for knowledge as an end in itself. Until the war with Japan and the war between Japan and Russia, the traditional veneration in which the Chinese held their own classics, and education limited to those classics, was unshaken. But the first of these wars convinced them by its cruel lessons that this education did not produce sagacious statesmen or skilful soldiers. The second taught them that with Western learning an Asiatic State might victoriously resist one of the greatest of European Powers.

"They unquestionably missed the full meaning of Japan's success. They attributed to her acquisition of European arts and sciences results which were, in fact, due to her success in grafting those arts and sciences upon rare moral qualities and habits which are wholly independent of them. It is the intimate combination of the objective methods European science with her own ethical system which is the explanation of the present strength and greatness of Japan. The Chinese reformers commit the cardinal error of ascribing to the first of these factors results which it could never have achieved without the co-operation of the second. That error must prove fatal to their expectations unless they discover it and correct it, or unless it be unconsciously remedied by the sounder instincts of the community as a whole. But this very mistake only makes the education movement the stronger.

RESULTS OF NEW IDEAS.

"But 'Western learning' cannot be pursued by an Eastern people, even for limited purposes of a purely material kind, without utterly upsetting some of their deepest and most foundamental conceptions. It innvitably inoculates them with new habits of thought, habits which react upon their entire mental and moral attitude in countless ways. It teaches them to reason from proved facts, to test statements, and to reject statements which break down under the test. Much of what they have been hitherto taught and have implicity accepted is manifestly and demonstrably with the elementary physical laws upon which their new learning rests. Much more is in open contradition with the theories which those bred in that learning have developed in religion, in philosophy, and in ethics. The 'Atmonsphere' of Western thought is fatal to their old beliefs and habits. They must either adopt beliefs and habits compatible with scientific attitude, or they must accommodate their own ethical system to that attitude. Should they fail to do one or other, moral chaos must be the outcome, and the new learning will have brought them not progress, but dissoultion.

"The Japanese escaped from the necessity of making this daugerous choice in the earlier stages of their initiation into European thought. Amongst them it was the governing gentry who first imbibed the strong solvent of Western learning, and fortunately their country, this class possessed a lofty and coherent code of ethics, which was comparatively unaffected by the inevitable changes in their mental attitude. In other classes signs are not wanting of unsettlement and moral disturbance wrought by the sudden infusion of alien theories into minds which are not protected by the habits that attenuate the action of such doctrines amongst ourselves.

"The same symptoms may be observed in much more aggavated and diversified form amongst the English-educated and half-educated natives of India. Numbers of these men have lost their hold of what is of lasting moral and social value in their ancestral systems without any real assimilation of the ideals and habits on which European character is based. How large and crude doses of 'advanced' European thought administered haphazard may affect the Chinese intellect and character remains to be seen. There is no reason to suppose that any class in China possesses such powers of resistance to the solvent of Western learning as did the Japanese Samurai. If the Chinese absorb the new teaching at all, the transformations it may produce are quite incalculable.

"To 400,000,000 of men whose ancient civilisation has resulted in ethical conceptions wholly alien, from ours, and whose intellectual ideas are not less diverse, the world of modern thought is, we are told, to be opened. Will the subjects of this portentous experiment emerge from it with success? The answer is pregnant with great issues to mankind. It would seem to depend upon the power of the Chinese to maintain their reverence for the vital truths and principles which unquestionably underlie their old system, while they are cultivating, assimilating, and adjusting to their own requirements those which are the foundation of the new. The measure of that power it would be rash, indeed, to estimate."

"The Chinese have kept their unity amid the clashings of empires, by the sole means of their notation," says a writer in the American "Review of Reviews," "but they have also remained in semi-darkness while other nations advanced by the continued use of a language which indicates ideas instead of pronunciation. The change is to progress. Progress is based on education. Education is based on language. The Chinese problem is a language problem, and if China herself and the other nations recognise this the 'Eastern Window' will soon open for light."

REUTER telegraphs from Washington (April 27) that in a message to Congress urging legislation limiting the use of injunctions by the courts in the case of labour disputes, and legislation increasing the power of the national Government to regulate the inter-State business of great corporations, President Roosevelt condemns the demagogue who preaches envy of wealth, but says that "his counterpart in evil is to be found in that particular kind of multi-millionaire who is almost the least enviable and certainly one of the least admirable of all our citizens—the man of whom it has well been said that his face has grown hard and cruel while his body has grown soft, whose son is a fool and whose daughter is a foreign princess, whose nominal pleasures are at the best those of tasteless and extravagant luxury, but whose real delight and real life-work are the accumulation and use of power in the most sordid and least elevating form."

A MATRON of the Y.W.C.A. HOME

Neuritis, Lassitude, Neuralgia—

Almost everyone has known that feeling of relief and thankfulness when they have found someone who could be *'depended upon'* without doubt or disappointment, whose word can be accepted unquestionably—well that is what the writers of these letters are, men and women who are to be *'depended upon.'* A wide and practical experience makes such statements, for instance, as those of Miss Morris, who is matron of a Young Woman's Christian Association Home, worthy of the closest attention, for, knowing how greatly girls and young women workers suffer from Neuritis (nervous exhaustion), she positively affirms that Phosferine may be absolutely *'depended upon'* to speedily dispel the disorder, and restore the flagging health. Miss Morris *knows* how unfailingly Phosferine has given the energy and vitality which has made work easy and profitable to her young girl charges, and in her own case she found that Phosferine thoroughly expelled Neuralgia, Lassitude, and other nerve pains, and considers her present vigorous health is entirely due to the energising and recuperative properties of the famous nerve tonic.

Quite Gone.

Miss I. M. Morris, Matron, Y.W.C.A., Home, 2, Poplar Walk, Croydon, writes:—"There is nothing in my estimation approaches Phosferine as an unfailing restorer of flagging health. In my experience I have found it so great a help that I cannot tell you half the good it has done, nor the number of young lives it has brightened, that had previously been subject to these terrible nerve complaints—Neuritis and Neurasthenia. The personal benefit I obtained from its use in these distressing affections was surprising, and now I always have a 4/6 bottle handy, as amongst so many hard working girls (our boarders being mostly clerks and teachers) it is a boon to know of something that will quickly restore vitality and give back to the pain-racked workers renewed energy and efficiency, which is so essential to their success in business life. In cases of Neuralgia and Nervous Breakdown I have found it equally useful, and in my opinion it stands unrivalled as a reliable restorative."—January 30, 1908.

PHOSFERINE

The Greatest of all Tonics.

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Nervous Debility	Neuralgia	Lassitude	Brain-Fag
Influenza	Premature Decay	Exhaustion	Rheumatism
Indigestion	Backache	Stomach Disorders	Headache
Sleeplessness	Mental Exhaustion	Faintness	Hysteria.

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

The Remedy of Kings

Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands

To the Royal Family	H.M. the Queen of Roumania
H.I.M. the Empress of Russia	H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia.
H.M. the King of Greece	H.I.M. the Emperor of China

And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the world.

Proprietors: Ashton & Parsons, Ltd., La Belle Sauvage, Ludgate Hill, London, England.

Price in Great Britain, bottles, 1/1½, 2/9 and 4/6. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

The 2/9 size contains nearly four times the 1/1½ size.

Wholesale Agents:—

Messrs. J. A. KIRKBRIDE & Co 60 Tamarind Lane, BOMBAY

WRITES IN SIGHT, RELIABLE, STRONG, SIMPLE IN CONSTRUCTION, *and therefore* EASILY KEPT IN ORDER.

THE 'EMPIRE' TYPEWRITER.

Some Users: H.M. GOVERNMENT 1,000 Machines. CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY 900 Machines. &c., &c.

PRICE, Foolscap Size, 250 Rs.

Agents: Continental Commercial Depot, 53, Esplanade, Fort, Bombay.

THE KING OF RESTORATIVES!

COLEMAN'S WINCARNIS

A delicious beverage and tonic made from choice wines, Liebig's Extract of Meat, and Extract of Malt.

Over 8,000 Testimonials received from the Medical Profession of the United Kingdom.

WINCARNIS has an unrivalled reputation of over twenty years as the finest tonic and restorative in the world.

"An Ideal Pick-me-up. Suitable for all Climates."

SOLE MANUFACTURERS: COLEMAN & CO., LTD., NORWICH, ENG.

AGENTS:

BOMBAY—N. Powell & Co., Phillips & Co. (Ltd.), V. Nathoo & Co., Edulji Bros., Madon and Co., Thomson & Taylor, Treacher & Co. (Ltd.) and Kemp & Co. CALCUTTA—Smith, Stanistreet & Co., Bathgate & Co., G. Atherton & Co., 14 Clive Street; and Kedar Nath Dutt. BANGALORE—J. B. Forster & Co. DELHI—L. Barakat & Co. LAHORE—E. Plomer & Co. LUCKNOW—Murray & Co. LUMPUR—Federal Dispensary. MADRAS—R. Maclure, and Smith & Co. RANGOON—Rangoon Medical Hall, 68 Merchant Street. COLOMBO—P. T. de Jong & Sons.

DR. DE ROOS' WORLD-FAMED

GUTTÆ VITÆ

Or, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and vitality to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and wealthy children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, heartburn, and despondency—the effects, frequently, of solitude, thoughts, should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily attesting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, tremblings and weakness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, dizziness, defective sight, palpitation, dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired all events that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness above the loins, Scanty or other Deposits, Discharges, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. 1s. 6d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.

DR. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. The first dose gives relief, and in all ordinary cases a few days only are necessary to effect a cure. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "Warren De Roos, Exempt," impressed thereon, as white letters on a red ground, and spurious worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

DEBILITATED and RESERVED SUFFERERS should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. De Roos, on the exciting causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 1s., post free from the Author, Medical Practitioner, 33 Head Court, Holborn, London, W.C., or obtainable of the Agents for Dr. De Roos' Medicines.

BOMBAY POOR FUND ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of the Bombay European and Eurasian Poor Fund Association was held yesterday in the Killick's Building, Home Street, Mr. H. E. E. Procter presiding. Mr. Geddis read the annual report.

On the motion of the Chairman, seconded by the Rev. H. Foote, the report and the accounts were adopted. The following are the extracts from the report :—

"The Poor Fund has been in existence for over 35 years, having been reconstituted during 1903 in the hopes of its proving of still greater use, as a real help to the needy poor of Bombay, and an assistance at the same time to those to whom individual appeals of help are made. The Fund was then formed into an Association with a view to its being registered under Act XXI of 1860, and new rules and regulations were carefully drawn up by the enlarged Committee. The Registration of the Association has been deferred pending the amalgamation referred to later on in the Report. The Fund is undenominational and the clergy of all Protestant Churches are represented on the Committee. The cases of all Europeans and Eurasians in need of help are dealt with so far as means permit, and only those who are Roman Catholics are referred to the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, as that Society ably provides for them. The Committee acknowledge with thanks the support which has been given to the Association throughout the year, during which the work has been successfully carried on. The amount received from Offertories and Subscriptions, Rs. 4,377-9-6, shows a slight decline on 1906, viz., Rs. 86-14-1 ; but, in view of the fact that the annual donation of the Strangers' Friend Society was reduced by Rs. 400 ; this is not unsatisfactory. The receipts are however Rs. 852-9-5 less than those of 1905. The Committee are indebted to the Strangers' Friend Society for a donation of Rs. 800 and to the District Benevolent Society for a donation of Rs. 500. The number of cases relieved during 1907 are 1,680 being an average of 140 per month or 32 per week. As usual at Christmas time special gifts of money, food and clothing were distributed. The work of relief at Girgaum has been heavier than ever this year. A much larger number of cases have come seeking help, probably owing to the fact that the work of the Association is becoming better known, and that those, who are asked for help, send cases on thither. Also in several cases strangers have been sent direct from the railway stations. Enquiry into these cases and entering particulars in the Associations' Register takes a good deal of time, and probably the day is not far distant when the Association will need a paid Secretary of its own who can give his whole time to such work. The general character of the relief has been similar to that of past years. In several cases small weekly allowances have been made to men, who have secured employment, until they get their first wages. In others, men, who can give evidence that they have been promised work elsewhere, have been helped with railway fares, or, where a husband has gone on and secured work his wife and family have been helped,after an interval,to join him. In such cases as these the Chief Presidency Magistrate has constantly helped by paying half the expenses the Association paying the other half. The room rented in Moos Buildings has frequently been of use for the temporary housing of friendless women and no more than one occasion we have been able to take a wife and child in for a few days, while the husband has gone to the Strangers' Home till work was found and the family were able to settle down together. Men constantly come asking for loans which they promise to repay, but such loans are not often made as the prospect of repayment is not great. However, in a few cases repayment has been made, and in one instance a man who received two rupees assistance, a few weeks later sent in a ten rupee note to show his gratitude. In a number of cases where help is asked for on account of a wife and family, relief is given in the shape of a daily supply of milk and bread, as there is more certainty of this reaching them than a gift of money which is too often liable to be spent in drink. The school fees for the children of destitute parents are paid out of the Education Fund of 1904 and will be continued until the balance of this Fund is exhausted. The gifts of old Army Blankets by the Station Staff Officer have been much appreciated, and the Committee desire to make it known that old clothes would be very welcome at the Office in Dhanji Street for distribution among the numerous applicants for such assistance. During the year a number of distressed Europeans have been assisted to get free passages to Europe or where these were not obtainable, to get cheap passages, which were paid by the Committee after enquiries were made and the cases found to be deserving. All cases sent to the Office in Dhanji Street, Grant Road, are carefully enquired into. Immediate temporary relief is given where necessary, but more permanent help is only given after careful consideration by the Committee which meets on Thursday evenings for the purpose. The amalgamation of the Strangers' Friend Society and the Pensioners' and Widows' Home, with the Poor Fund Association under the designation of the "Bombay European Relief Association" has not yet been completed. The Committee regret the delay which is due to a legal difficulty regarding the right of the New Association to control the Endowment Funds, but it is hoped that this difficulty may be overcome, and that the registration of the New Association may be concluded at an early date. The Memorandum of Association and the Rules and Regulations of the proposed New Association have already been approved of by Government. Good work has continued to be done by the Female Workroom section of the Association as will be seen from the Honorary Secretary's report. In their report for 1906, the Committee made an appeal for increased contributions owing to the decrease which took place in that year as compared with 1905, but the past year's contributions are even less than in 1906. The Committee earnestly hope that during the present year they will be better supported by friends of the Society and that a liberal response will be made to this appeal in order to meet the many claims which come before the Association. They again submit the claims of the "Poor Fund" to the consideration of the European Public of Bombay for the following reasons :—(1) The object of the Association is to relieve cases which are really in need of, and deserve, relief. (2) The indirect effect of its work is to check imposition and fraud. (3) Its aim is not to pauperize, but to assist, pending re-employment. At the close of another year the Ladies' Committee are glad to be able to report satisfactory progress in the Workroom. The accounts appeared in such a satisfactory condition at the end of the half-year that the Ladies' Committee agreed that as they have the Government Grant of Rs. 200 per month they were in a position to accept a grant of Rs. 7 per head for extra workers from the General Fund instead of Rs. 12 as was originally sanctioned. On this basis the work has progressed favourably for the past half year with however occasional vicissitudes. The attendance has been regular, the standard of work greatly improved, and the workers have appeared satisfied. The maximum wage of As. 8 a day is obtained by two workers, the majority receiving As. 6 a day with mid-day meal and tea. Young girls, who attend merely to learn to sew and who are not entirely dependent on their work as a means of livelihood, are taken on at As. 2 a day, and many make sufficient progress to justify their receiving As. 6. This training of the workers and fitting them for suitable employment elsewhere is felt to be an essential part of the work, though it often creats difficulties in depriving the Needle-room of workers when they may be most needed. Many kinds of work are now undertaken in addition to the ordinary coarse and fine plain needle-work. These are :—(1) Satin stich and cross stich marking, (2) Drawn thread-work and hemstitching, (3) Knitting, (4) Crochet, (5) Fine drawing of damask table linen, &c. In addition, mending, patching and darning are very skillfully done, and there are two or three workers who are competent to go out by the day at a wage of As. 10 and food. The Ladies' Committee feel that there are many ladies who do not keep a permanent "dirzi" who might be glad to know of this. The Ladies' Committee therefore feel that whatever problems may face them in the future, the work-room has been instrumental in training numbers of Eurasian women and thereby putting them in a fair way of earning a respectable livelihood.

It was proposed by the Rev. L. B. Butcher, and seconded by Mr. W. H. Traill that the following gentlemen be united to serve as office bearers and members of the Committee during the ensuing year : The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russel (Chairman), Capt. S. G. D. Andrews, Mr. A. H. S Aston, Mr. L. L. Barraclough, Mr. R. Paterson Brown, Mr. G. B. Coleman, Mr. N. S. Glazebrook, Mr. C. N. Hall, Mr. A. R. King, Mr. W. S. Millard, the Hon'ble H. E. E. Procter, Mr. H. L. Richardson, Major Shelby, Mr. A. Thomas, Mr. W. H. Traill, Mr. W. H. F. Wagstaff, Mr. W. L. Weldon, Mr. E. Phillip Comber, (Honorary Treasurer), Rev. R. T. Heywood (Honorary Secretary for Relief), and Mr. Geddis, Honorary Secretary.

In addition to these gentlemen the Clergy of the Churches in Bombay are members of the Committee.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

SCIENCE NOTES.

A Novel Type of Petrol-Motor.

We are all familiar with the twincylinder type of motor which is generally used for the equipment of motor-cycles, in which the two cylinders are disposed V-fashion to act upon the same crank, by which arrangement an extra cylinder is secured without increasing the width of the crank-case. This principle has now been carried to a far greater extent by Mr. Robert Esnault-Pelterie, the invention being discovered in the course of his experiments in mechanical flight. In this ingenious motor the number of cylinders arranged upon the same principal as the twin-cylinder cycle motor engine—that is, star-fashion upon the upper half of the crank-case—is increased to five and seven giving twenty and thirty horse-power respectively; while by arranging two such rows side by side, whereby the width of the crankcase is doubled, he can secure ten and fourteen cylinder engines developing forty and sixty horsepower respectively. The result of this arrangement is that an even and regular turning movement is given to the crank-shaft, while an appreciable economy in the weight of the engine is effected by dispensing with the flywheel, which constitutes one of the heaviest parts of the motor. The arrangement of the cylinders upon the cranks is ingenious, while he has also evolved a novel combined inlet and exhaust valve system. The motor has been subjected to a number of severe tests, and has proved remarkably efficient. For aeronautical purposes it will no doubt be in great demand, for which the great saving in weight which is obtained—the seven-cylinder thirty horsepower model weighs one hundred and fourteen and a half pounds—combined with the small space occupied, render it eminently suitable : but these features will undoubtedly result in its application to other purposes where a light, compact engine developing great energy is required.

AN INGENIOUS LOCK-NUT.

The more extensive employment of high-speed machinery, with an attendant increase in vibration, which has a tendency to permit nuts to slacken back, has resulted in inventors striving to overcome this danger by a variety of ingenious means. Several novel types of lock-nuts which cannot possibly become loosened by vibration have recently been placed on the market, but the latest is particularly efficient, since, unlike the majority of such security-devices, it will lock the nut either way. In this latest arrangement the two nuts are placed on the bolt together, but when the securing-nut has reached the desired point the upper locking-nut can be further revolved to a limited degree. This is accomplished by providing the lower face of the lock-nut with a lip which slips into a circumferential recess on the upper face of the first nut, the joint being of the dovetail type. There is a distinguishing mark on the two sections to indicate when the thread on each side is in alignment, and the nut can then be removed as a whole. By screwing down the top nut a little more however, a cross-thread is obtained which contracts the lip of the upper nut, and thereby produces a circumferential grip rendering the whole impossible of removal. The advantage of the system is not only the securing of a tighter grip upon the bolt, but it is achieved without bruising the thread in any way, while the nut will not wear, so that it can be used for months.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p. m. of the 18th May 1908.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates.			Time Occupied in Transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey ...	nil.	nil.	nil.	nil.	nil.
Teheran ...	18	1	40 p. m.	0	56
Suez	18	2	10 p. m.	0	38

NOTICES.

Haiti (West Indies) notifies that all offices on land line system are temporarily closed for International Traffic (21-1-08).

Turkish route interrupted beyond Bassorah (18-5-08).

RAIL AND SEA.

In the year 1880, nearly three generations ago the question of a bridge over the lower reaches of the Ganges was admitted to be an urgent one, and after an interval of nearly 28 years, writes the Calcutta Commercial correspondent of the "Pioneer," it is somewhat more than disappointing to learn that although funds have been set aside for the construction of a bridge, Government have not yet decided as to the site. In view of the fact that an eminent firm of contractors offered to bridge the Ganges at Sara on certain terms which were quite reasonable it may be taken for granted that the question of funds is not an unsurmountable obstacle, and the public are led to the conc'usion that the real and essential difficulty to the solution of the problem is the selection of the most suitable site. In view of the recent statement made in the House of Commons to the effect that the Secretary of State had not decided in favour of the Sara site as recommended by the Sara Bridge Commission which assembled last year, it is to be assumed that Government have some alternative scheme under consideration. In this connection there has of late been a little display of "kite flying" in regard to a proposal that the Bengal and North-Western Railway should absorb the Eastern Bengal Railway system with the result that public opinion seems to incline to a very considerable degree in favour of the suggested amalgamation of the two lines. The proposals of the Directors of the Bengal and North-Western Railway have been laid before the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, and from all accounts the general scheme is as simple as it is comprehensive. On condition that the Government make over the working of the Eastern Bengal line to the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company, the latter are prepared without assistance and from their own financial resources, to bridge the Ganges at Isabpur, construct a broad-gauge line from that point to Chuadanga on the south, and lay a similar line on the north to Serajgunj. In addition, the necessary metre-gauge connections with Godagiri and Santahar and Isabpur would be linked up, and the Bengal and North-Western would thus have direct access over their own system into Calcutta, and that important item of traffic, jute, could be carried to the terminal from Serajgunj without transhipment. It will be seen at once that this new scheme embodies many attractive features, the difficulty in regard to funds does not enter into the region of consideration, as the Bengal and North-Western are prepared to provide all the finance that would be necessary ; furthermore by handing over the Eastern Bengal, Government would be relieved of the responsibility of supplying funds for the erection of the Ganges bridge and other large sums required annually on account of the E. B. S. R. Capital extensions. The funds so released would doubtless be better employed by Government in other directions, and in which the commercial community of Calcutta, in the ordinary course of things, would ultimately benefit, say, for instance, in the form of increased financial allotments to railways which are at present starved owing to the want of funds. It is understood that the Bengal and North-Western Railway are willing to put the construction of the bridge and of the various new connections in hand immediately Government approves of their scheme to absorb the Eastern Bengal State Railway, and this offer to commence work at once is an important point of which Calcutta and its merchants must not lose sight. The delay over the Sara Bridge Scheme by Government is like hope that maketh the heart sick; and now the business men of the Capital have had a business-like proposal placed before them, it is to be hoped that prompt action will be taken, either privately or by public meetings of the various Chambers of Commerce and kindred Mercantile Associations, to urge Government to indicate an early acceptance of the proposals of the Bengal and North-Western Railway, and thus indubitably solve the problem of the bridging of the lower Ganges.

The Port of Chittagong has made immense strides since the first Clan Liner left the Ocean outlet of the province of Eastern Bengal and Assam some years ago with a cargo of tea for the United Kingdom, and it is to be regretted that after such a brief career those merchants who find it convenient and economical to ship via the Kornafuli river should find it necessary to associate the new port with the word lawlessness in pretty strong terms. Latterly Chittagong has experienced two or three serious fires at the jetties, which resulted in a large volume of valuable merchandise being destroyed, and the inquiry which followed showed very conclusively that the port authorities system of supervision and general management of the port shipping arrangements left much to be desired. However the risk of fire is a contingency that has to be provided for in all well regulated ports, and it is to be hoped that in the interests of Chittagong the authorities will take such steps as will regain the confidence of the mercantile community, and reassure shippers that their interests in the future will not be sacrificed for the want of a little efficient control and proper organisation. Chittagong unfortunately is only served by one railway, viz, the Assam-Bengal, which during the last few months has figured somewhat prominently as the happy hunting ground of railway thieves, and in spite of strong and urgent representations by the Local Chamber of Commerce to the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam for a reorganisation of the Assam-Bengal Railway Police, running train thefts and petty robberies from passengers continue to form the bulk of the complaints lovelled against the Railway Administration. The Indian Tea Association as representing the planting community from which the Assam-Bengal Railway derives most of its traffic does not appear to have made any vigorous effort to protect the interests of those on whose behalf the Association is supposed to act, and it has been left for a leading firm of London Solicitors, at the request of certain Anglo-Indian merchants at Home, to address a spirited protest to the Secretary of the Indian Tea Association in London regarding the frequent railway train robberies which occur on the Assam-Bengal system. There are cases on record of consignments of rice arriving at their destination with half the quantity originally despatched missing, in one instance nearly 50 bags of rice mysteriously disappeared, and the railway, when a claim was submitted, sought relief under the clause that the "theft" was from a running train. To purloin 50 bags of rice weighing two maunds each from "a running train" involves a herculean effort on the part of those engaged in the task, and it is doubtful if the persons who make train robberies a speciality would resort to such cumbersome methods, seeing that 50 bags of rice thrown from a train travelling at even 15 miles an hour would cover a fairly long distance, and the loot would probably be collected with difficulty and not without considerable risk of detection. If, on the other hand, the bags were looted from the train while at standstill between stations or at a regular stopping station, then the Company's servants exhibited negligence, and the railway in their own interests should urge Government to sanction the necessary provision for a more adequate force of police at the various stopping stations. The Indian Tea Association is ably represented locally by District Committees in Cachar and sylhet and it would probably not be out of place if the Garden Managers assembled at different points with a view to passing some resolution which would support the opinion expressed in the letter referred to above.

During the week an interesting sidelight was thrown on the scene of the great cause celebre now occupying the attention of the Calcutta High Court in particular and the Calcutta commercial community in general. The principals of the two contesting parties, doubtless tired and weary of the long-drawn fight so faithfully recorded in "extenso" by our daily press, have unofficially agreed to submit the point at issue for settlement, not to the Tribunal of Arbitration, but to a test of skill on the golf course. The idea is original, as the contest can be fought out at probably the expense of one or two golf balls which would show a considerable saving on the cost that is being incurred daily on the other field of battle. The scene of the argument by means of the "wee sma ba" will doubtless draw large crowds to the vicinity of Tollygunge, and the result will be awaited with interest.

"A MIND THAT FOUND ITSELF."

In his letter to the author which is printed in an introductory note, Professor William James, of Harvard, describes Mr. Beers' book "a mind that found itself" as "the best-written-out case that I have ever seen." "It reads like fiction," he says in another letter, "but it is not fiction ; and this I state emphatically. I know how prone the uninitiated are to doubt the truthfulness of descriptions of abnormal mental cases." Mr. Clifford Beers undoubtedly deserves these testimonials, and his book is, we imagine, a real contribution to the pathology of insanity. We have had descriptions of drunkenness by drunkards, of opium-eating by opium-eaters, but never, to the best of our knowledge, an authentic account of insanity by a writer who acknowledged himself to have been insane. Mr. Beers is not a De Quincey, but he clearly has a literary sense, and the fact that his narrative is vouched for as a record of actual experience gives it a vivid and poignant interest.

This is not a book which we can commented to the reader of nervous temperament. Mr. Beers himself bears witness to the dangerous results of suggestion in producing insanity. He had a brother who was epileptic, and, though he never was epileptic himself, the fear of epilepsy appears to have contributed to his insanity. It haunted him through his career at Yale, and poisoned his imagination. Already, before his mind was impaired, he had a fixed resolve to kill himself rather than live the life he dreaded, and when his reason gave way, after an attack of influenza, it eventuated in an attempt to commit suicide. We have in the opening chapters a very skilful analysis of the manner in which a perfectly rational fear may pass into an insane obsession. The next stage is in hospital, where the patient is cured of his injuries to become a prey to delusional insanity. Mr. Beers's account of his sensations is hardly distinguishable from that which any fever patient might give of his delirium. Any external object may start a false train of ideas; the mind pursues it breathlessly, adjusting every other circumstance to the dominant delusion. There is a bar in the window ; it suggests the idea of a dungeon, the room instantly becomes denuded of furniture, the bed hardens to a bare plank, the window shrinks towards the ceiling. Not only so but you must have a reason for being there. So the next step is to invent a crime for which you have committed, a crime for which you are to be brought to trial, a crime which loads you with disgrace. Then everybody who enters the room is a detective or a policeman ; and the whole world is hostile and execrates your In the sane person the delusion passes as the fever subsides ; but as this patient returned to life it hardened into a fixed insanity. Delusional insanity is a kind of chronic delirium. The reason rooted in unreason, stands and builds a perfectly consistent logical structure on the false foundation. The patient is taken to a sanatorium ; but he still believes that he is an accused man awaiting trial and surrounded by detectives who are trying to trap him into confession. He refuses to take his food in the belief that the detectives attach some suitable meaning to the things that he eats.

They now intended by each article of food to suggest a certain idea, and I was expected to recognise the idea thus suggested. Conviction or acquital depended upon my correct interpretation of their symbols, and my interpretation was to be signified by my eating, or not eating, the several kinds of food placed before me. To have eaten a burnt crust of bread would have been a confession of arson. Why ? Simply because the charred crust suggested fire ; and, as bread is the staff of life, would it not be an inevitable deduction that life had been destroyed—destroyed by fire—and that I was the destroyer ? On one day to eat a given article of food meant confession. The next day, or the next meal a refusal to eat it meant confession. This complication of logic made it doubly difficult for me to keep from incriminating myself and others.

What I looked upon as a gastronomic ruse of the detectives sometimes overcame my fear of eating. Every Sunday ice-cream was served with dinner. At the beginning of the meal a large pyramid of it would be placed before me in a saucer several sizes too small. I believed that it was never to be mine unless I first partook of the more substantial fare. As I dallied over the meal, that delicious pyramid would gradually melt, slowly filling the small saucer, which I knew could not long continue to hold all of us original contents. As this liquefying process advanced I became more indifferent to my eventual fate ; and, invariably, before a drop of that precious reward had dripped from the saucer, I had eaten enough of the dinner to prove my title to the seductive dessert. Moreover, during its enjoyment I no longer cared a whit for charges or convictions of all the crimes on the calendar. This fact is less trifling than it seems ; for it proves the value of strategy as opposed to brute and sometimes brutal force, of which I shall presently give some illuminating examples. On one occasion the patient was actually saved by his own delusion. The idea of suiside was still in his mind. He ardently desired to possess a certain steel spike used as a tool by one of the gardeners of the sanatorium, so that, if the worst came to the worst, he might cheat the abhorred detectives. Chance threw it in his way one day, but his suspicions came to his rescue.

One day, as the patients were returning to their wards, I saw lying directly in my path (I could even now point out the spot) the coveted weapon. Never have I seen anything that I more desired. To have stooped and picked it up without detection would have been easy ; and had I known, as I known now, that it had been carelessly dropped, nothing could have prevented me from doing so and perhaps using it with fatal effect. But I believed it had been placed there deliberately, and as a test, by those who had divined my suicidal purpose. The eye of the imagined detective, which, I am inclined to believe, and like to believe, was the eye of the real God, was upon me ; and though I stepped directly over it I did not pick up that thing of death.

The cunning of a madman is proverbial, and the mind of the insane may work with extraordinary ingenuity around its fixed ides. The patient in this case devised a perfectly logical scheme to discover whether his brother who came to see him eally was his brother, or, as he had come to believe a detective in disguise. So he addressed him the ollowing letter :

August 29, 1902.

DEAR GEORGE,

On last Wednesday morning a person who claimed to be George M. Beers of New Haven, Ct., clerk in the Director's Office of the Sheffield Scientific School and a brother of mine, called to see me.

Perhaps what he said was true, but after the events of the last two years I find myself inclined to doubt the truth of everything that is told me. He said that he would come and see me again some time next week, and I am sending you this letter in order that you may bring it with you as a passport provide you are the one who was here on Wednesday.

If you did not call as stated please say nothing about this letter to anyone, and when your double arrives, I'll tell him what I think of him. Would send other messages, but while things seem as they do at present it is impossible. Have had someone else address envelope for fear letter might be held up on the way.—Yours, CLIFFORD W. B.

The arrival of the brother with the passport was, he tells us, the first real break in his delusion. It established for him an actual point of contact with the real world. This enforces one of Mr. Beers's morals ; always behave sanely to the mad, never match cunning against their cunning, wait patiently till you can give them a clue to things.

But though a ray of light had come, the patient was far from cured. After a short interval of apparent sanity he passed rapidly into a state of megalomania. Compared with the gloom and melancholy of his first stage, this was pure happiness. He was flooded with waves of humanitarian and religious sentiment. He wrote tremendous treatises on enormous sheets of paper at lightning speed. He desired to reform everything, including, the treatment of the insane. With that idea upon him he determined to visit the violent ward, and as a convenient means to that end, he deliberately set himself to simulate violence. The plan was only too successful, and unfortunately the mania which at first was simulated became by degrees a reality. "You were doubtless a pretty intolerable character," writes Professor James to the author, "when the maniacal condition came on and you were bossing the universe. Not only ordinary tact but a genius for diplomacy must have been needed for avoiding rows with you ; but you certainly were wrongly treated, nevertheless." The demented patient who desires to reform the asylum must undoubtedly present a peculiarly exasperating problem to his attendants, yet there could be no excuse for the treatment which Mr. Beers tells us he received. The description is too painful, and we will not enter into details.

Many of Mr. Beers's proposals for reform relate specially to American conditions, and we hope they do not apply to the better kind of institutions in this country. We are quite prepared to believe that the non-restraint system, as Mr. Beers calls it, is the ideal. Violence per se must be bad, and any recourse to the straitwaistcoat or the padded room must to that extent set back the cure. No one can doubt that the patient and persuasive method must be good for the mind diseased. But the mechanical problem presented by big asylums containing large numbers of the insane must be a difficult one. The expense must be kept within bounds, the number of attendants must be limited, the amount of attention that any one case can receive cannot be very great. Mania is not only a disease to be treated but a problem of order for the whole asylum, and unless violence can be dealt with by the strait-waistcoat and the padded room, the number of attendants must be increased, the space must be enlarged, and the attention given to individuals greatly augmented. Of course this individual treatment is the ideal, and of course the rough and summary discipline is apt to brutalise the staff as well as the patients. All this wants most careful watching in every asylum, but the promlem can scarcely be solved as Mr. Beers desires it to be, except by a much larger expenditure than is at the disposal of most hospital authorities.

One part of his advice, however, is of universal application—that, namely which he gives to the friends and relatives of the mentally afflicted : keep touch with your patient and seek to keep him in touch with the sane world. Treat him as if he were sane, visit him, show him affection, do not deceive him or practise subterfuges on him. Persevere against all discouragements and all repulses on his part for at some moment when you least expect it and in some way that you do not understand, you may re-establish the broken circuit of his mind. Above all do not be ashamed of him or treat him as a burden which may be laid down and thrust out of sight when the asylum door has closed on him. For let it always be remembered that a broken heart may be added to a disordered mind.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. on Saturday give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Total deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	0	4
B Mandvi, Chukla, Comerkhadi and Dongri	3	2	18
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Panaswaly, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	4	4	12
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	4	3	8
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	4	3	22
F Parel, Sewree and Sion...	1	1	13
G Mahim and Worli	3	3	17
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	15
Total.....	20	17	109
Total plague deaths to date	143,411		
This date last year	33	22	98

SMALL-POX.

Attacks.	Deaths.
7	7

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.

The following table shows the results of the rats campaign :—

May 18th 1908.

Ward.	Alive.	Dead.	Found Infected.
A	35	49	9
B	193	128	16
C	64	95	20
D	39	33	5
E	86	150	16
F & G	47	2	0
Total to date...	464	457	66
Total rats killed.....			921

MR. GANGARAM SAIBOO PULEE a well-known Contractor of Bombay has erected a Charitable Building for the benefit of the Telagao Poor Mununrwar people at Kamathipur 13th Street in Bombay. It will accommodate fifteen families in that building. The opening ceremony will be performed on the 20th instant at 6 p.m. by Dr. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, J.P.

A NEW method of preserving eggs has been reported by Dr. Campanini to the Italian Chamber of Commerce. His method is to coat the eggs with lard, and thus stop up all the pores. The whites and yellows of the eggs retain their colour perfectly, and the taste is not modified in the slightest degree. It is claimed that eggs thus treated and stored in a dry room will preserve their freshness for a year.

THE DERBY.

KEMPTON PARK JUBILEE
THE CHESTER CUP.

STARTING PRICE and straight out commissions executed on all principal English races.

Double and treble events etc., Send for list of probable starters and prices.

BEATTIE BROS.,
BOMBAY.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.,
WATCH AND CLOCK SPECIALISTS AND MANUFACTURERS,
Alice Building, 31, Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

THE RAILWAY REGULATOR WATCH.

Strong Nickel, Open-face, Keyless, Lever Watch, will stand plenty of rough wear, and keep good time. We can confidently recommend it as one of the best cheap Watches in the market.

Nickel Silver Case ... ... Rs. 10.
Solid Silver Case ... ... Rs. 15.

Guaranteed for three Years.

THE OLD FAMILY DOCTOR
Pond's EXTRACT

HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE TO-DAY ARE USING POND'S EXTRACT.

To use Pond's Extract is to find a reliable remedy for all cases of accident. Pond's Extract quickly heals broken flesh, burns, cuts, sprains, bruises, piles, etc. It is pleasant to use, and its remedial qualities have stood the test of 60 years. It is the one remedy to keep in the house, and is a reliable friend in all cases of sudden accident. Ask your chemist to-day for a bottle. Pond's Extract is sold in 1/1½, 2/3, and 4/6 sizes, and is the finest investment you can make. Pond's is a luxury after shaving.

OUR UNIQUE OFFER.—We have prepared a most valuable book, entitled "First Aid to the Injured," a book that should find a place in every home, for it contains information on what to do in cases of sudden accident, and to every mother, in fact to every person, it will be found of incalculable value. You should secure a copy and hang it on the wall, where every person may readily consult it. This book will be SENT POST FREE TO ALL readers of this paper who write to

POND'S EXTRACT CO., Dept. I, 65, Great Russell Street, London, W.

BENGER'S FOOD

A Food of great nutritive value which can be made suitable for any degree of digestive power by the simple process of letting it stand for a longer or shorter period at one stage of its preparation.

When strength is returning after illness, a carefully regulated and increasing amount of exercise for the digestive functions is beneficial. Benger's Food is the only food which can be prepared so as to give the stomach this regulated amount of work.

Benger's Food is sold in Tins by Chemists, &c., everywhere.

CARLTON WHISKY

FINEST HIGHLAND MALT
11 YEARS OLD
RICHARD MATHEWS & CO. LD., LONDON.
Obtainable of all Leading Merchants through out the World.

JOSEPH EVANS & SONS,
(WOLVERHAMPTON), LTD.,
CULWELL WORKS, WOLVERHAMPTON, ENG.
MAKERS OF
PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,
FOR
STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER.
MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.
WRITE FOR LIST No. 20.
CABLE: "EVANS," WOLVERHAMPTON.
CODES: WN & A B C (5TH EDITION).

HORSES! HORSES!! HORSES!!!

—:o:—

JULIUS GOVE!

JUST LANDED ex s. s. "CHANDA" 300 HORSES specially selected for the Bombay Market :— Teams, Pairs, Carriage Horses, Hacks, Chargers, Polo Ponies and Race Horses, etc.

JULIUS GOVE!

SCOTT'S STABLES,

GILDER STREET, BYCULLA.

LOOK WELL BEFORE YOU LEAP.

AN ART TO PROMOTION IN LIFE AND AN ATTAINMENT IN ITSELF.

THE SIMPLEX SHORTHAND.

Colonel T. S. WEIR, I. M. S. :—"The Simplex is certainly simple, it may take the place of Pitman in India. The characters give great facilities for rapid delineation. It is much easier to read than Pitman."

KHAZAN SINGH, C. and M. G. :—"I have great pleasure to say that it is not over three months, I commenced The Simplex I can now write 76 words a minute."

Guaranteed Perfection in three months. Full Course Complete for Rs. 5-4-0.

THE BOOK FOR THE MILLION.

THE EMPORIUM OF COMMERCIAL TRAINING.

The object of this Book is two-fold. For the Office, it is with its Mass of Specific Information a VADE-MAOUM. For the Student, the Youthful Commercial Aspirant or the Clerk, the Book is an INDISPENSABLE guide, and a constant friend and counsellor.

A Complete Work of all the Different Commercial Subjects combined in Two Vols. pp. 1300.

Each Vol. Re. 3-8, Complete Set of 2 Vols. Rs. 15-8.

Write sharp for a copy to The Principal,

"THE UNIVERSAL TRAINING INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE," Baroda.

DYNAMOS, MOTORS, ELECTRIC FANS, INCANDESCENT AND ARC LAMPS.

Complete Assortments of Simple Enamelled Conduits and Fittings, Always on hand ready for immediate Delivery.

ELECTRICAL WORK

of all kinds for

MILLS, FACTORIES, OFFICES, RESIDENTIAL QUARTERS,

Undertaken and fitted under Expert Supervision.

THE STANDARD ELECTRIC CO.

5, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ABDULLA & CO., LD.,

(of 9, New Bond St., London),

CIGARETTE SPECIALISTS.

ABDULLA'S

CIGARETTES

DE LUXE"

Are the *Best*, as supplied for the Royal Tour of H. R. H. The Prince of Wales and Suite during 1905,

The Selection of the Tobacco and its Manufacture being under English Supervision.

FRESH CONSIGNMENTS FORTNIGHTLY

ALWAYS IN STOCK

AT THE INDIAN AGENCY

Rampart Row (Next P. & O. Office),

RETAIL AGENTS :—D. MERWAN & CO.

BOMBAY.

GENERAL

FAMILY PENSION FUND.

ESTABLISHED 1879.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS,

FIFTY-ONE LAKHS.

A PURELY MUTUAL CONCERN enabling all men and women (Christian) to secure monthly pensions for their Nominees. Full articulars from—

THE SECRETARY,

13, Dalhousie Square, East, Calcutta.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING CO., LD.

MANUFACTURERS OF

SWADESHI CLOTH:

FANCY and COLOURED CLOTH of different qualities and designs such as :—

Long Cloth, Domestics, Table Cloths, Chadars, Dhoties, Drills, Twills, Damask Table Cloths, Towels, (Honey Comb pattern, akhi Bakha, Damask pattern, &c.), Turkish Towels, Bath Towels, Napkins Handkerchiefs, Cnecks, Thans Cloth, Suet, Hunting Cloth, Khakee Cloth, Bed tickings, Bed Covers, Bed Quilts, Coloured Table Cloths Tapestry Cloth, Jhool Cloth, Sarees, Pugrees, Carpets, &c., &c.

HOSIERY GOODS in all varieties, viz : Seamless Hose, Socks, Sarnams (Fancy & Merino finished, &c.), Pants, Caps, &c.

THREAD GOODS of all descriptions, viz : Sewing glazed thread on Cards and Spools (warranted full lengths) Crochet Cotton Mercerised Cotton for embroidery, Sewing Skeins, Ball Twines, &c

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

MOFUSSIL CUSTOMERS can have their supply only from

LAKHMIDAS MORARJI,

Salesman,

GANESHWADI, BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE :—Ganeshwadi.

BRANCHES :—Sitaram Buildings, Bombay.

Do. —Samsett Street, Bombay.

Do —71-3 Canning Street, Calcutta.

VON LINTZGY'S

SPLEEN, LIVER, MALARIOUS FEVER; AND ANTI-FEVER MIXTURE.

Completely eradicates Fever and reduces Spleen and Liver. THOUSANDS CURED yearly. No recommendation is too strong for the Specific ; it supersedes all other so-called Specifics.

PRICE Re. 1 per bottle.

SPECIAL RATES TO THE TRADE.

SOLD BY

VON LINTZGY & CO.,

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,

290-1-2, Bow Bazar Street, CALCUTTA,

and all respectable Medicine Vendors.

The above remedy has stood the test of time, and thorough trial. Thousands of Testimonials have been received and are open to inspection. Trials are earnestly solicited. We are quite confident of the result.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial, Business Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Electric" Electric Press.

THE

BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS

TO

H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

9, MEDOW STREET, BOMBAY.

INDIAN SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

REGISTERED CAPITAL.....Rs. 2,00,00 000

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Rs 1 50.00.000

HEAD OFFICE :

APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES :

LONDON, CALCUTTA, KARACHI, SURAT, BROACH, POONA, AHMEDABAD, BHAVNAGAR, SHIKARPORE,

CURRENT ACCOUNTS

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and 2 per cent. interest is allowed on amounts of Rs. 200 and upwards.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

INTERRST, at the rate of 4½ per cent., is allowed on Fixed Deposits for twelve months certain.

RATES of INTEREST for shorter periods may be ascertained at the Bank's Office.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

ACCOUNTS are opened in the Savings Bank and Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, &c.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, and Cash Credits are given, on terms arranged, upon approved Security.

SHARES and GOVERNMENT PAPER are received for safe Custody and Interest is recovered upon them.

Particulars may be ascertained on application.

CHOONILAL DHARAMDAS SARAIYA,

Managing Director.

BLUTHNER

PIANOFORTE MAKER TO HER MAJESTY

QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

BLUTHNER PIANOS

ARE

The Most Successful Pianos in the World.

Dr. PAUL in his "History of the Pianoforte" says:—

"The Bluthner Pianofortes Maintain the first position in the World."

A statement so authoritatively proclaimed renders unnecessary for us to mention further claims for consideration to Purchasers of

BLUTHNER PIANOS.

The BLUTHNER PIANOS are not pianos manufactured for Commercial Competition, but are specially built on the Soundest Musical principles and for those who appreciate the highest and best Ideals of Music.

The BLUTHNER PIANOS are specially built for the climate of India. They have a thirty years' record in this country for being the best Pianos for standing in tune.

SOLE AGENTS :

MARCKS & CO., Ltd.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.

BRITISH & CONTINENTAL MANUFACTURE

5,000 TONS { STEEL BEAMS, STEEL ANGLES, STEEL TEES, CAST-IRON PIPES

KEPT IN STOCK IN BOMBAY.

Prices quoted on receipt of specification for Delivery at any Railway Station or Sea Port in India.

GEO. SERVICE & CO.,

King's Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,

Cheapest Dealers in

STATIONERY, DRAWING

AND

PAINTING MATERIALS

For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc.,

RUBBER STAMP MAKERS.

KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

SALE!

SALE!!

SALE!!!

GRAND ECONOMICAL SALE

Is in full swing now.

EVERYTHING OFFERED AT COST PRICE.

Visit at once or you will lose this

GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY.

OUR PRICES DEFY COMPETITION.

THE

PARISIAN MILLINERY MART,

SITARAM BUILDING,

BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

DESCRIPTIVE SHEET ALMANACK. FOR 1908.

Only a few Copies available. Got up in a neat and an attractive style in colours on superior paper. Contains in brief valuable and useful information regarding H. E. the Governor's Personal Staff and Additional Members in Council, Gazetted Public Holidays and various departments of the Bombay Municipality, the Bombay Port Trust, the B. B. & C. I. Ry., the G. I. P. Ry., Bombay Post Office, the Stamp Schedule, &c.

Price per copy ANNAS FOUR only. Apply at the

"BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,"

GREEN STREET.

ENTERIC.

PLAGUE. CHOLERA. DYSENTERY.

ALONG WITH

ACCIDENTS FROM ALL ORDINARY SPORTS

COVERED BY

NORWICH & LONDON ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, LD.

Premium Rs. 90 Yearly for Rs. 15,000 Policy.

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO., BOMBAY.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed BOX 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, MAY 19, 1908.

PROBLEMS OF INDIA.

If any one is desirous of obtaining a moderate and well-reasoned resumé of the views held by a good many Anglo-Indian officials on the chief problems which now agitate the public mind in India, we advise him to peruse a work entitled "Indian Problems" by Mr. S. M. Mitra. The author is frankly loyal, and has made himself so clearly a master of the past history of India that the mistakes which the Indian Government have made, and are bound to make, from time to time are powerless to eclipse his view of the enormous advantages which British domination has conferred upon this country. Thus on the subject of Advisory Councils, with which the volume opens, he is entirely in accord with Government in holding that the latter must always be able to reckon on a working numerical majority in the Legislative Councils, for the very good reason that the Government of India is not a form of Government which admits of the party in power being outvoted by an opposition, and the latter assuming the place of the defeated Administration. But on the other hand he does descry a considerable want of "sympathy," not in the executive administration, but in the legislation of British India, giving as an example the Act of 1850 entitled "Non-Forfeiture of Rights by Loss of Caste." It is somewhat unfortunate that the only example which Mr. Mitra adduces in support of his theory of unsympathetic legislation is drawn from pre-Mutiny days; for the obvious inference is that the same charge cannot be levelled against the law passed by the Government of India subsequent to 1857. On the subject of want of sympathy in the administration of justice he discusses at some length the Extremist cry that European offenders in India are continually acquitted by juries on racial considerations, and points out that the few miscarriages of justice that do occur are due rather to the conflict between wealth and poverty than to any antagonism between white and brown skins. The penurious Indian very often suffers the penalty of a crime laid to his charge because public spirit in India is confined to pure talk and windy rhetoric and his own countrymen will not stand forward and assist him. Mr. Mitra largely blames the system of education prevailing in India for this absence of true public spirit and philanthropy; and in some ways he is correct. Much the same complaint has been voiced by Professor Welinkar in an admirable article in the *Asiatic Quarterly Review;* and there is little doubt that saner feelings, greater philanthropy and higher morality in the rising generations of India can only be engendered by the speedy growth of hostels and by the recruitment of men who are prepared to give their whole energies towards forming the character of their pupils.

Passing by Mr. Mitra's very pertinent remarks on the subject of the Police, and his comparison between British Indian and Native State methods of dealing with the Native Press,—a comparison which is certainly highly unfavourable to the Government of India, we come to a statement that "for one cause or another, the Civil Service does not occupy the same pre-eminent position that it used to hold." So far as can be gathered from the pages of his work, Mr. Mitra believes this phenomenon to have arisen from the low standard of knowledge of Indian languages which passes muster among modern Civilians. He is to a large extent correct; but fails to remark that this absence of mastery of the vernaculars is not wholly the fault of the Civil Service and that it is only one of the causes which, in his own words, produce a gulf between the rulers and the ruled. The opening of the Suez Canal, the rapid passage from Bombay to London, and in consequence the more frequent visits to England, sounded the knell of the old type of Civil Servant who came out to India more as a settler than, as now, a migratory visitor; and the long leisure hours which the servant of the Company enjoyed had perforce to be spent more among the people of the country, in view of the fact that European female society was extremely limited and the modern Anglo-Indian Club with its billiard-tables and card-rooms had not come into existence. No one can pretend that the modern facilities for travelling between east and west are pernicious or that it is wrong for a man to see as much as possible of his fellow-countrymen in the land of his exile. But it is one of the unfortunate features of the Anglo-Indian system of administration that a man may quite comfortably govern a province for twelve months without once speaking to a single native of India for the very good reason that every order which he may see fit to pass can be based upon written precedent or upon one of the multitudinous acts, regulations or rules which Government spends its time in elaborating.

We commend Mr. Mitra's chapter on "English wire-pulling" to the notice of Mr. Keir-Hardie and others of his kidney. "I do not know," writes the author, "which to admire most in Mr. Keir-Hardie —his colossal ignorance or his astounding self-confidence, which would be called impudence in a man who was not a member of Parliament. He takes intelligent people into his confidence, and actually assures them that the Indian peasantry are discussing self-Government." Mr. Keir-Hardie had presumably no idea of the amount of mischief he did by comparing British rule in India with Russian misgovernment and Turkish atrocities. He knew not being hopelessly ignorant of the Indian vernacular, that his reference to the latter, translated into Bengali, would seriously annoy his Mahomedan audience, to whom the Sultan is the Pope of his religion and therefore can do no wrong. "With one stone Mr. Keir-Hardie killed two birds: he excited the Hindu against the British, he widened the gulf between the Hindu and the Mahomedan." The London *Times* was perfectly justified in laying down, as it did, not a few days ago, that any destructive measures which the late anarchical outrages might call forth, should be directed against ill-bred Europeans as well as against Indians. "India is drained dry" is the watchword of the Congress leaders in this country and of indescribable persons, like Sir Henry Cotton, who to gratify personal vanity or air a personal grievance deliberately forget the old public school verdict upon renegades and turncoats. They never pause, in their condition of mental prostitution, to remember that Calcutta and Bombay are far richer than Delhi and Agra of the "good old days" and that the wealth of those modern cities is due to English enterprise. They deliberately close their eyes to the thousands of square miles of jungle which England had brought under cultivation, to the fact that no Central Asian free booter, no Maratha cavalryman now harries the inhabitants of India's fertile plains. In brief, in the great stock-taking of India and England they of malice prepense falsify the ledgers, so that the credit due to England is whittled down to the smallest possible figure. There are two interesting chapters on "Drink" and "Deportation." By a series of quotations from the oldest Hindu and Persian works the author proves the evil of intemperance was rife in India long before England commenced to send out her wines and her brandies, and that the statement that "England taught India to drink" has no foundation in fact. It can at least be laid to the credit of the modern rulers of India that they have never placed the seal of their approval upon drinking, as the Emperor Jehangir did, by stamping their own images, wine-cup in hand, upon their gold currency. On the subject of the deportation of Lala Lajpat Rai, which caused so many hands to be lifted in spurious horror, Mr. Mitra points out from the history both of British India and Native States that such a procedure is familiar and by no means so obsolete as the Indian press would lead the uninitiated to imagine. Mr. Mitra amply justifies the Partition of Bengal from a variety of standpoints; he sounds a note of warning on the subject of the "Asiatic danger," he pleads strongly against the separation of the judiciary and executive, outlined in Sir Harvey Adamson's most recent utterance in the Supreme Council, on the very forcible grounds that the actual cases of irregularity, of miscarriage of justice, and of abuse of judicial power have been extraordinarily few, and that the separation now proposed would certainly mean the weakening of the position and powers of District Officers, that is of the Executive Government; he draws a comparison between famines in India during the pre-British period and recent famines, which forms a striking justification of British rule; he points to the encouragement given by the Indian Government to true Swadeshi movements, like the mining-scheme and hydro-electric enterprise of the Tata family; and he throws out certain suggestions in regard to the growing participation of Germany and Japan in the trade of India, which ought to be read, marked, learned and inwardly digested by every English merchant in India. In conclusion we can only repeat the verdict of Sir George Birdwood, who has penned the introduction to Mr. Mitra's work, that "his earnestly laboured, accurate, illuminating and weighty pages will not fail to clarify the knowledge and chasten and moderate the judgment upon things Indian of so independent a thinker as Mr. Bryan of the United States of America."

THE PARSI FESTIVAL OF FIRE.

To-day is an important festival of the Parsis in honour of fire. Fire is one of the chief objects of their reverence, as is well known, and is represented in their angelology by an archangel and also by one of the minor angels. Two months of the year are called after these and are specially dedicated to fire. The present month of the Parsis is the second of these two, and during all its thirty days they offer prayers to the angel of fire. But to-day is specially sacred because this day takes it name from the angel of fire, Adar, which is also the name of the month. Hence it is held in special reverence as being doubly dedicated to Adar, the angel of fire. There is something very queerly appropriate in this, for we are in the midst of the hottest part of the year and the day may well be called after the angel of fire, for indeed it is burning hot just now and we in Bombay feel as if we are being slowly grilled in a furnace by the angel Adar. But this coincidence of the feast of fire with one of the hottest days of the year, however appropriate in a way, is accidental and not designed. Owing to the Parsis having no leap-year, this festival falls a day earlier every four years. Hence fifty years ago the festival which comes off to-day, fell on the first of June and a century ago, in 1808, it fell as late as the 12th June which is not usually a hot day at all as the monsoon generally has burst by that time. In the time of the Parsi Empire of the Sassanides this month of Adar was the beginning of spring, according to Albiruni, the learned Arabic writer of the tenth century, who says that in his time "people on this day wont to warm themselves by the fire, for this is the end of the winter months, when the cold at the end of the season is most biting and the frost is most intense." Accordingly fire is most welcome at such a time of the year and in such a cold country as Persia the original home of the Parsis. But the Parsis have not only changed their home and come to a warmer country, but have also mistaken their reckoning and are guilty of the absurdity of celebrating a festival which was originally appropriately intended for a time of the year when fire is welcome on account of the cold and frost, on a day when we are doing anything but blessing fire and the heat of the day.

Albiruni says that "Zoroaster has given the law that on this day people should visit the fire-temples and that they should make offerings there and should also deliberate on the affairs of the world." The Parsis of to-day keep up this practice enjoined by their prophet, and visit in great numbers the fire-temples and make their offerings of fragrant sandalwood for the fire and of money for the priests. This day being so sacred to fire, Parsis naturally select it for inaugurating new fire-temples and consecrating the sacred fire in them. One such new fire temple is to be inaugurated to-day at Andheri in Salsette, one of the new suburbs of Bombay where Parsi population has much increased of late, chiefly owing to the plague in our city. It is said in a half jocular way that the first thing an Englishman does when he goes to a new place is to make a Gymkhana. It used to be said of the Parsi that one of the first things he did on going to a new place was to build a tower of silence and a fire temple. The Parsis of the present day seem not to be so zealous for their religion as of yore, for Andheri has been frequented by them for more than a century, yet they have waited till this year for a fire temple in this pleasant suburb, and shall have to wait yet longer for a tower of silence, for they have none as yet there. Even Bandora got its fire-temple so late as 1884 and yet has no tower of silence of its own. Parsis dying there are required to be brought down all the way to Malabar Hill for the last rites. It is very strange that though Salsette has been much affected by Parsis ever since it came into our hands from the Mahrathas a century and a quarter ago, and though wealthy Parsis of past generations have held many villages in it, they have never built any towers of silence on this island except at Thana.

THE GERMAN NAVY LEAGUE.

The annual report of the German Navy League records what it describes as the gratifying fact that the German people has now become familiar with the idea of a German Navy. Its members now number 10,18,590, its balance in hand is over £5,000 and the reserve fund has been increased to £7,500. The League's monthly organ "Die Flotte" has reached a circulation of 375,000 copies. Lectures on naval subjects are delivered throughout Germany, an active propaganda is maintained in the schools of the country and excursions for school teachers and children have been organised, at the expense of the League, to the naval parts in order to show them the German navy and what it was accomplishing. Excursions for adults have been organised with the same object. The returns of the revenue derived from Customs, Excise, and Stamp duties during the financial year from April 1, 1907, to March 31, 1908, which have just been published, show that the total receipts from the Customs and the Excise duties on consumable articles amounted to over £52,000,000, nearly £2,700,000 more than was estimated. Customs alone produced about £32,150,000, or £2,133,000 more than was estimated and £4,421,600 more than the year before. Against this favourable report, however, must be set a statement made by the Secretary of the Imperial Treasury to the Budget Committee of the Reichstag to the effect that he had conferred with the Finance Minister of the various Federated States with regard to the financial situation, and, like himself they had been seriously alarmed by the discovery that quite apart from unforeseen contingencies the loan requirements of the Empire of the next five years would automatically amount to £50,000,000. He agreed that it was highly desirable to extricate the Empire from its present position, but he doubted whether the amortization proposals brought forward would be very helpful, and in any case the proposals would entail a considerable increase of the taxation. The Secretary admitted that a reduction of expenditure was the only possible solution of the problem, but he added: "How is this reduction to be effected? Hitherto circumstances have proved stronger than the best will in the world." The new taxes introduced in 1906 have proved incapable of producing more than about two-thirds of the estimated revenue of £4,640,000.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. "Persia" with the outward Mails of the 8th instant, left Aden at 1 P.M. yesterday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 5 A.M. on Friday next.

SIR ANDREW FRASER left for Darjeeling last evening.

LIEUT. McLEOD, Survey Department has one year's sick leave.

MR. J. Martin has an extension, in the Survey Department, until October next.

MR. BISCOE, Officiating Manager, North-Western Railway, arrived in Quetta yesterday.

THE Expert Committee, on the Ghaziabad Railway accident, meets at Delhi to-morrow.

LIEUTENANT W. F. O. Faviell, of the Worcester Regiment, has been included in the Essex County eleven.

A FUND has been started at Lucknow with the object of erecting a suitable memorial to Driver Blanchet, Staff Fireman Gibbs and the Indian driver and staff who lost their lives in the railway accident at Ghaziabad.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

HONESTY THE BEST POLICY.

Australian Prosperity.

THE DROUGHT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MELBOURNE, MAY 4.

If Australasian producers wish to carve out an honorable name for themselves in the British markets they must make up their minds, once and for all, to shun the dishonest tricks that have so disastrously exposed American exporters. As the Adelaide "Chronicle" points out, the virgin States and islands of Australasia, which are practically just entering into serious competition with older and closer countries for the British trade in commodities they can supply, cannot afford to have a breath of suspicion attached to their reputation. The British consumer has ever been prejudiced against colonial productions. In his conservative way he asks, "Can any good come out of Nazareth?" and when forced to admit that the Australian wines, wheat, frozen lamb, fruit, and dairy produce are at least equal to anything that has hitherto pleased his palate, he does so grudgingly. So that whatever reputation the people under the Southern Cross have won as caterers to the tables of Britain's millions has to be maintained and enhanced at all costs. A breath of calumny would undermine a superstructure that Federal and State Governments, to say nothing of private firms, have taken years to erect. And yet some of the butter exporters in the Dominion of New Zealand appear to be doing their utmost to bring discredit upon the producers in this part of the globe. The recent allegations of Mr. H. C. Cameron (New Zealand Produce Commissioner in London) accusing certain persons in the Dominion of sharp practices, have, according to the latest files, been fully borne out. It is asserted that some operators in the market adopted the "swinging over" dodge. That is, they bought outputs to the end of March, and closed contracts with home firms at prices ranging from 10 3/8d. to 10½d. Then prices went up in the Dominion to such amounts as 13½d. and 14 d., and the operators lessened their exports and sold butter in New Zealand at these prices, taking the chances of meeting the claims of British purchasers for shortages on contracts. There was a big shortage on the home contracts, and the London buyers got hold of the whole facts of the case. Mark the result, given in a private letter received by a well-known New Zealand shipper :—"The reaction has set in, and with a vengeance. Importers a few days before the arrival of the Ionic were asking as high as 152 for high grade New Zealand creamery, and yesterday they were pushing hard to sell at 144, without effecting a clearance. Secondary betters at the beginning of the advance rose quite in proportion to creamery, but buyers refused to pay the top prices asked, and went right on the margarine mixtures. I am afraid, the butter trade will suffer permanent injury, as the margarine manufacturers have succeeded in putting some splendid mixtures at quite low prices before the public, and the most prejudiced shopkeepers are taking on to them, and say that their customers, after getting over the first shock, take quite kindly to their use." The moral seems to be the old copy-book favourite after all—"Honesty is the best policy."

THE EASTER RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

The lessons of the Braybrook tragedy can be learnt as well by the other States of the Commonwealth as by Victoria. The chief moral appears to be that, no matter what precautions are taken, a momentary flaw in the equipments, or a slight act of carelessness on the part of the officials, may bring about a catastrophe. By the admissions of those concerned in the matter, it is clear that, so far as the actual tragedy is concerned, the points for enquiry are narrowed down to the efficiency of the brakes and the truthfulness of the engine-driver's statements. Everyone agrees that the distant and the home signals were at danger when the Bendigo express came rushing at a high rate of speed towards Sunshine station. Even the driver of the first engine acquiesces in that assertion. He claims, however, that the tragedy was caused by the refusal of the Westinghouse brakes to act at a critical moment. On that subject the closet and most scientific investigation is required, for, granted that the brakes were of a type which is 35 years old, they are still of the kind to which the railway management of Victoria have pinned their faith for years. Professor Kernot, one of the experts who has been entrusted with the onerous task of deciding on this important matter, has given it as his opinion that Westinghouse brakes in proper order and properly used are invariably reliable. The duty of the board of enquiry will be, so far as that is possible, to discover whether at the moment when they were called into requisition, the brakes on the Bendigo train were efficient for their work, and, if so, whether they were applied in time to prevent an accident, supposing they had responded fully to the call made upon them. Unless the decision is in favor of the brake on both counts there will be created in the minds of Australian travellers a feeling of considerable disquietude and unrest. The experiments conducted, so far, appear to have been satisfactory and the brakes have come out of the tests well. The engine-driver, who is most concerned in the verdict, however, claims that the trials should be repeated in his presence in order that their fairness and completeness may be put beyond question. When but a single line is used for more than one train there is always a danger of such accident as that which happened at Braybrook if the foremost train is unduly delayed, and the following train, running at a high rate of speed, cannot be slowed down and stopped when an adverse signal is noticed. Mr. J. E. McNeil, the South Australian Traffic Manager, has stated that no such accident could happen on our lines, unless as a result of the temporary incompetence of the officials. This is, no doubt, very consoling, but it leaves out of consideration the efficiency of the brake. The progress of the inquest, which is to begin next week, concerning the Braybrook disaster, will be followed with deep interest by the travelling public all over Australia.

AUSTRALIAN PROSPERITY.

Mr. A. S. Cheadle, president of the Adelaide Chamber of Commerce, in moving the adoption of the report on Friday afternoon, said that the total trade of Australia in 1907 reached £124,802,027, eclipsing the previous year by £13,772,647. Exports were £21,005,267 in excess of imports. Advantage had been taken of the improved money market in London, and a sum not far short of £5,000,000 had been transferred to London. South Australia had proportionately benefited to a larger extent by the general wave of prosperity than any other State in the Commonwealth. South Australia's pastoral industry, owing to the good season and high prices was in an exceptionally favorable condition. Exports from July to January showed an increase of 26,643 bales, and local sales were 14,264 bales in excess of 1906. Fortunately the bulk of the clip was already marketed. Locally the average value per bale for greasy wool was £12 10s, or 10/ pe

[By telegraph to Perth W. A.]

bale more than last year, the highest since the boom year of 1899, and almost double that of 1900, when it was only £6 8s. 8d. Sheep had increased by 397,496, and had again touched the 7,000,000 mark, which was the highest number for thirteen years. The introduction of artificial manures had wrought a vast change in farming and the splendid returns obtained from wheat had caused a great rise in land values. This year farmers estimated a yield of 11 bushels 12 lb. per acre. Farmers had kept sheep and bred lambs for freezing during the period under review, and 267,271 frozen carcasses were exported. They had made butter and cheese, or sent their milk to factories, of which there were 60 in the State. The capabilities of the drier country were shown by the fact that the butter from the Robertstown factory secured first prize at the London and British Dairy Association's Exhibition. The people were thrifty as evidenced by the increase of over £400,000 in deposits in the savings bank. Forty-two persons out of every 100 had accounts with the "people's bank." Go where they would there were outward and visible signs that the community was faring well. In Adelaide, the building trade had been brisk, while in the country the growth of towns and a better style of buildings there and on the surrounding farms was noticeable.

SYDNEY LABOUR CONGRESS.

The Labour Congress, which was continued on the 27th ult. adopted the following motion :—"That, with a view to further extending the power and usefulness of the trade union movement, a constitution be formulated so as to embrace the whole of the workers' organisations already existing in the State, with power to organise and control the remaining industries not yet embraced in the jurisdiction." Contingent on this motion, another was submitted for the formation of an Industrial Workers' Federation of Australasia, and the establishment of a National Industrial Fighting Fund, the affiliated unions to pay a subscription of 2s. each member per year, and in the event of a strike, the unions not implicated to strike levies. The matter after discussion, was referred to the Sydney Labour Council. Mr. Metty (Broken Hill), complained that the provisions of the Mines Inspection Act were systematically ignored. He said that frequently the inspections were not even of a perfunctory value, as the mining managers knew beforehand when the inspections were to be made. A motion, that "Congress deplores the constant maladministration of the Mines Inspection Act," was carried. It was resolved to ask Messrs. Marshall and McDougall, members of the Sydney Labour Council, who are now in Melbourne, to open up negotiations with the Victorian and South Australian representatives, with reference to the proposal for the Australasian Federation of Labour.

NORFOLK ISLAND.

The people of Norfolk Island have a distinct aversion to being placed under the control of the Commonwealth. A letter from the island states that a public meeting was held on April 6, to consider the advisability of the island being placed under the Commonwealth, and that a resolution was carried by 48 votes to 11 that a petition be forwarded to His Majesty the King, to the effect that it would not be advantageous to the true interests of Norfolk Island, that its people should be connected by transfer or annexation in any manner or shape with the Commonwealth of Australia. The reasons advanced were :—(1) A very high tariff in the shape of protection : (2) the racial policy ; (3) an unsaleable market for produce. An amendment that the meeting be adjourned till the draft Bill arrived, was negatived by 51 votes to 14.

THE NEW HEBRIDES.

News has been received from the Islands, to the effect that the British residents in the New Hebrides continue to complain of the way in which their interests are being neglected by the British authorities, while the French are keenly alive to the importance of the position. A number of official appointments have been made under the Joint Commission, and in every instance French residents have been chosen. An indignation meeting of British residents has been convened for early next month, to urge the Commonwealth to impress upon the British authorities the necessity of doing something in the interests of the British settlers.

THURSDAY ISLAND GARRISON ENDANGERED.

An attempt was made to blow up one of the guns in the local garrison on the 27th ult. A packet of dynamite, holding about 30 plugs, a box containing a large number of detonators, and a piece of fuse, were discovered under the 6-in. gun in the local fort. The fuse was attached to the detonator, and was inserted into a plug of dynamite ready for firing. The outer end of the fuse had been lighted, but went out after burning a few inches only. The fuse apparently had lost its vitality through having been stored in a small hot iron building for two years.

As the sequel shows a considerable number of common shells for guns were stored near by, and had the fuse not failed, the shells almost certainly would have exploded. It is difficult to realise where the explosion would have ended, since the magazine is very close to the barrack. It has been reported to the police that a tool-shed in the cemetery had been broken into since Friday, and that some dynamite, detonators and fuse were stolen. Special guards were stationed around the forts last night. Some time ago, civilians understood that the military magazine was overstocked to a dangerous extent.

ALLEGED SURRA IN CAMELS.

The chief inspector of stock, after making a searching investigation with regard to camels in the north-west, which were supposed to have been infected with surra, has submitted his report to the Acting Premier. The report states that the whole of the camels were inoculated by him twice, and it was proved that two were affected with tripanosomes. Both were destroyed, and a postmortem examination showed that the organs were in a perfectly healthy condition. No sign of disease of any kind could be discovered. At all events the destruction of the camels mentioned removed all possibility of infection if surra existed. The department having the assurance that the remainder of the herd were in a perfectly healthy condition, they were finally released from quarantine on April 6.

THE DROUGHT IN VICTORIA.

The continued absence of rain has practically brought farming operations to a standstill in so far as concerns next season's crops. Each week's delay increases the losses of stock raisers, and with the rapid approach of the lambing season the position is serious in the northern areas. Hay and chaff are rising steadily in price. Values are now at a level which will not allow all stock to be hand-fed, and the losses of old animals will consequently be heavy during the winter. All parts of the State are more or less short of grass. Already large numbers of sheep have been shipped to Newcastle for depasturing.

A MARRIAGE has been arranged and will be celebrated in London, on Tuesday, June 9th, 1908, between Mr. E. D. Simpson, I.C.S. United Provinces, and Miss Ethel M. Lightfoot, daughter of Mr. Jabez Lightfoot, B.-N. W. Railway, Gorakhpur, United Provinces.

EDUCATION IN INDIA.

VALUE OF THE HOSTEL SYSTEM.

Influence on Young India.

LORD CURZON'S APPRECIATION.

THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 18.

The Rev. W. Holland, Warden of the Oxford and Cambridge Hostel at Allahabad, addressed a meeting at Oxford, on behalf of the Hostel on Saturday.

Lord Curzon in sending a contribution wrote—"Of all the institutions likely to keep the young Indian student straight and to develop sobriety of judgment, the Hostel is the most efficacious. Its influence is particularly valuable at a time when Young India is surging with new ideas, sincerely praiseworthy in themselves and according to the guidance they receive, of doing great good or great harm. There is no higher object to which an Englishman can be devoted than to helping forward Indian character, intelligence and progress."

ROUT OF THE MOORS BY FRENCH.

A Seven Hours' Engagement.

HEAVY NATIVE LOSSES.

LONDON, MAY 17.

The French occupied Budenib after attacks which lasted over seven hours on Friday.

The enemy was routed with heavy losses and abandoned their supplies.

The French casualties were slight.

LONDON, MAY 18.

Budenib, which was occupied by the French, on Friday last, is the new position mentioned by General Vigy as having been taken up by the Moors after their defeat on Wednesday.

Generals Lyantey and Bailloud are proceeding there. The former has been appointed High Commissioner on the frontier.

THE PORTE AND CRETE.

Protest against Withdrawal of Troops.

LONDON, MAY 17.

It is stated that the Porte is preparing to protest against the withdrawal of the International troops from Crete.

THE DALAI LAMA AT PEKING.

Preparations Ordered.

LONDON, MAY 17.

A decree has been issued at Peking ordering preparations to be made for the accommodation of the Dalai Lama.

SLEEPING SICKNESS.

Sudan Subscribes Largely.

LONDON, MAY 18.

The Sudan will bear one-fourth of the cost of the National Sleeping Sickness Bureau which the Imperial Government has decided to establish in London.

Sir West Ridgeway has been appointed chairman of the Committee.

THE EGYPTIAN MURDER.

Sheikh Executed.

LONDON, MAY 18.

The Sheikh who assassinated Mr. Scott Moncrieff in the Blue Nile Province has been executed.

A NEW SUBMARINE.

Launched at Barrow.

LONDON, MAY 18.

A new and larger type of Submarine has been launched at Barrow.

The vessel is fitted with twin screws and four torpedo tubes.

Previous types had a single screw and only one torpedo tube.

YALU LUMBER AGREEMENT.

Signed on Saturday.

LONDON, MAY 18.

A telegram to the "Times" from Peking states that the Yalu Lumber Agreement was signed on Saturday.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, MAY 17.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. "Persia," with the English mail of the 8th instant, left here for Bombay, at 1 p.m. to-day.

THE AMIR AND BORDER TRIBES.

Tighter Hold Necessary.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 18.

The "Times," commenting on the statement of its correspondent that the Amir does not possess half his father's influence, urges the Amir in his own interests to keep a tighter hold upon the border tribesmen. Failure to do so must weaken his own position, besides imperilling friendly relations with the Government of India.

THE BOMBAY SEDITION CHARGES.

Government's Vigorous Action Commended.

[LONDON, MAY 18.

The "Times" expresses satisfaction at the vigorous action taken against seditious vernacular journals in Bombay.

THE LIBERAL WHIP.

Retires from Parliament.

LONDON, MAY 18.

Mr. G. Whiteley, M. P., the Liberal Whip announces that he is retiring from Parliament shortly on account of health.

It is believed that he will resign in June.

THE CANADIAN NAVY EXTENSION.

Important Appointment.

LONDON, MAY 18.

Captain Kingsmill has been promoted to be Real Admiral, prior to taking command of Canada's Marine Services.

His appointment is the first preliminary to the extension of Canada's naval force and the training of Canadians to their own ships.

AMERICAN BANK CLOSED.

Shortage of Two Million Dollars.

LONDON, MAY 18.

A telegram from Pittsburg states that the Allegheny National Bank has been closed owing to the alleged peculation of the Cashier who has been placed in gaol.

It is reported that the shortage will exceed two million dollars.

THE DERBY.

Latest Betting.

LONDON, MAY 18.

The latest betting on the Derby is—

7 to 1 against Norman III.

100 to 11 against Seasick II.

100 to 6 against Vamose.

MRS. ANNIE BESANT.

Laying of Foundation Stone.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 18.

On her way to Australia, via Tuticorin, Mrs. Annie Besant halted at Trichinopoly, to lay the Foundation stone of the Theosophical Hall, to be built by the local Theosophists on a site selected for it, worth about Rs. 4,000, being the gift of one of its citizens.

In the course of a speech which she made on the occasion, Mrs. Annie Besant referred to the purposes for which the building would be used, the aims and objects of the Theosophical Society in general, and the methods by which these objects were carried out.

THE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

Assault on Mr. Kenny.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 18.

An assault upon Mr. H. St. J. Kenny of No. 2 Survey Party, which occurred in the Akola District, Berar, last February, is brought to notice, in a Survey Department publication, issued here to-day.

It appears that Mr. Kenny was set upon by villagers and very severely handled; he got away, but was pursued, and eventually fired, killing the leading man of the crowd. He was subsequently tried before the Magistrate of Akola, who entirely exonerated him, and held that he had shown the greatest patience and forbearance, with the villagers, in not firing, until he had been repeatedly beaten, and that his action was more than justifiable.

MR. YOUNGHUSBAND, Commissioner of Sind, with his wife, arrived in Quetta yesterday morning for the race week and are guests at the Residency.

SIR EVELYN WOOD'S story of the Indian Mutiny, recently published in the "Times," will appear in book form through Messrs. Methuen early in June. The book, which will be illustrated, is described as "a series of chapters in the history of the great Sipahi (Sepoy) Mutiny, based partly upon personal recollections and experiences, and upon the unpublished accounts of fellow Officers, and partly upon contemporary records."

THE MOHMAND EXPEDITION.

SEVERE FIGHTING.

List of Casualties.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 17.

A Press Communique published to-day states that on Saturday last General Willcocks advanced, with a view to dispersing the "Lashkar," already reported as holding the Khapak Pass; the enemy fled without awaiting the attack.

Subsequently General Willcocks destroyed the towers of some villages, belonging to the Khwaizai Mohmands, in the neighbourhood of Ahad Kar, as also some Kamali Halimzai village towers, near Surdag.

Our casualties during these operations were:—

Captain E. T. Rich, R.E., (Survey Officer) slightly wounded in left arm.

3 men of the 57th Rifles, and one man of the 59th Rifles, severely wounded.

Last night, during a heavy thunderstorm, the picquets surrounding the camp of the 1st Brigade, at Darwaza Atakhel, were attacked in a most determined fashion, and General Anderson, between 10 and 11 p. m., found it necessary to reinforce a hardly pressed picquet of the 22nd Punjabis. The enemy was not finally driven off, until 2-15 a. m., leaving many of his men dead in the hills, round the picquets.

During this attack, our casualties were as follows:—

22nd Punjabis—one Native Officer and 7 Rank and File killed and 4 men dangerously wounded; 5 men also severely wounded and 5 men slightly wounded.

57th Rifles—one man slightly wounded.

59th Rifles—one Native Officer killed; one Native Officer slightly wounded; one man dangerously wounded; 5 men severely wounded; 2 men slightly wounded.

Total—2 Native Officers and 7 Native Rank and File, killed; 1 Native Officer and 23 men wounded.

The health of the troops in the Field, continues good and to-day's cholera telegram announces only one fresh case, a native follower. The unrest in Buner which was reported by certain newspapers is believed to be greatly exaggerated if not entirely without foundation.

SIMLA, MAY 18.

There has been no further fighting reported yesterday. General Willcocks continued the destruction of towers of hostile villages. The opposition was very slight and casualties nil.

There have been two more deaths from cholera, but no fresh cases are reported.

On the Mahsud border a gang of outlaws has ambushed a party of the local Border Military Police and captured some rifles, but there is no reason to suppose that this affair possesses any special political significance elsewhere on the frontier. Everything is reported quiet. It would seem that the following of the Sartor Fakir is rapidly dwindling and that he is receiving nothing but rebuffs from the people of Swat.

EUROPEAN SUSPECTS AT QUETTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

QUETTA, MAY 18.

It is rumoured that two suspected Europeans have been detained by the police while proceeding from Quetta to Chaman. In connection with this a European, apparently a German, wearing a Turkish, Fez, has been observed in the native quarters during the last few days.

JUTE FIRES IN BENGAL.

Insurance Policies Cancelled.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 18.

There is great consternation among jute balers to-day owing to the action of Insurance Companies in cancelling their policies on jute presses and contents that the reason of this action is the extraordinary series of serious press house fires that have taken place recently, there having been fight fires in as many days. Insurance Companies have become so nervous that they have adopted the course of cancelling existing policies.

THE KHAN OF KHELAT.

Departure from Quetta.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

QUETTA, MAY 18.

His Highness the Khan of Khelat, who has been on a visit to Quetta, for nearly a fortnight, left this morning, by special train, at 11-30 a.m.

His Highness' departure was private. Captain Tucker, on behalf of the Agent to His Excellency the Governor-General in Baluchistan and Major Benn, Political Agent at Khelat, were present to see His Highness off.

A salute was fired from the Fort, as the train left the station.

CAPTAIN RICH, R. E., who was wounded in Saturday's affair in the Mohmand country, was in charge of the Survey Party, which did good service in the Bazar Valley Expedition.

AT the Annual Meeting of the Colombo Agri-Horticultural Society held on the 13th instant it was resolved that an Agri-Horticultural Show and Exhibition be held in Colombo in June, 1909.

IT is reported from Mauritius that the cyclone in March did serious damage in the southern part of the island. The sugar-crop will be from 10 to 15 per cent. less than was expected, and prices have risen the consequence. There will be a less supply available for export to India, and rates will probably continue to advance.

ANARCHISM IN BENGAL.

Bomb Found in a Church.

TRIAL OF MANICKTOLA TERRORISTS.

ANTI-ANARCHIST LEGISLATION ADVOCATED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 18.

A bomb was found, yesterday morning, on the steps of St. Andrew's Church, for the Bengali Christians, situated in 28 Upper Circular Road, opposite the newly built Roman Catholic Chapel, attached to the Cemetery.

The Church bearer, on opening the main door, discovered a large ball, wrapped in paper, lying on the steps. A young Bengali, who was outside the Church railings, enquired what was going on; but the Rev. Mondal gave an evasive reply.

Superintendent Merriman was informed, and the supposed bomb was carefully removed for examination. It was subsequently ascertained that this bomb had a denotator attached to it. The young Bengali disappeared before the Police arrived.

Some three days ago, some Bengalis were seen in the compound of the house of the District Magistrate of Alipore, which is now guarded by a strong detachment of the Bengal armed police.

LATER.

The bomb discovered on Sunday in St. Andrew's Bengali Church in Upper Circular Road was a plain cocoanut heavily charged with dynamite and plugged with a bit of bamboo. It was so arranged that it would be equally dangerous to remove the plug or detonate it by dashing it against a hard object. There were also one or two holes drilled in it which seemed to show that it had been intended to explode it by means of a fuse but nothing of this sort was found in the vicinity when the capture was made.

Major Black's opinion is that this bomb was of the most dangerous character requiring the utmost care in handling it.

CALCUTTA, MAY 18.

The Stationmaster of Parbatipur received an anonymous letter, bearing the Beadon Square postmark, threatening him with a bomb or poisonous snakes for helping the police in arresting anarchists with bombs and revolvers at his station.

The Manicktola gang of Terrorists were placed before the Magistrate of Alipore this morning. The whole of the accused, 32 in number, were conducted between rows of armed parawallas into the dingy little Court; all prisoners seemed happy, laughing and chatting, except Arabindo Ghose who appeared very grave. Mr. Eardley Norton, in opening the case for the Crown, said that the charge against all the prisoners was under Chapter 6 I. P. C. sections under which accused were charged were 143, 150, 157, 121, 121 (a), 122, 123, 124, I. P. C., and section 20 of the Arms Act. Section 121 (a), Counsel said, was the only section of the Penal Code that made conspiracy an offence, the other sections dealt with abetting of waging war against the King.

Counsel dealt extensively with various attempts on lives of eminent people. Confessions had been made regarding the Midnapore and Chandernagore outrages and these would be brought in evidence later on. It would be impossible to give evidence incriminating all the accused charged, in the time at his disposal. This matter should not be treated as an escapade, but as an extremely serious offence. All these men were engaged in attempting to carry on what they believed to be emancipation of their country from the thraldom of England. Several cases under English Law in support of the Crown were cited, after which witnesses for the prosecution were called.

Inspector Frizoni was the first witness. He entered into a full description of the raids on Manicktola at the Garden House and at the request of Counsel proceeded to identify the accused who were found on those premises.

The case is proceeding.

LATER.

This morning an application was made before the District Magistrate of Alipore on behalf of one Norendro Krishen Buxi who is implicated in the bomb outrage case on the ground that there was no evidence against him. The Magistrate refused the application.

A telegram dated Mozafferpore, May 18, says:—The Maharaja of Darbhanga who arrived at Mozafferpore on Saturday met a number of people in the Station Club yesterday, and, after expressing his heartfelt sympathy for Mr. Kennedy, and his horror that such a dastardly outrage should have taken place in Behar, said that as representative of Behar on the Council of the Governor-General he was prepared to support any legislation for putting an end to anarchy, sedition and disloyalty. He was in favour of a measure to deal with inflammatory writings of all kinds and the immediate application of Act 6 of 1907 to wherever Government consider it necessary.

The last person anonymously threatened by Nationalists is Mr. Woodman, the Collector.

Mr. Kennedy's syce who has injured in the Bomb outrage has recovered.

The man who placed the bomb on Grey Street tram line has been arrested. The Police attach much importance to this arrest though they will not say if the man made any statement.

NATURALISTS in this country will find *Country Notes and Queries*, a monthly devoted to Nature study, of considerable interest to them. The magazine has an "Over-seas" section, to which correspondents in all parts of the world contribute brief notes, and contains articles by such well known writers on country life as Mr. Kay Robinson.

ACCORDING to a "Reuter" message from St. Petersburg, the Russian Ministry of Finance has decided upon issuing through passenger tickets from London, Paris, Brussels, Antwerp, Berlin, and some other European cities to Vladivostock, and thence to the principal Japanese ports. The sea passage will be accomplished in vessels of the Volunteer Fleet. The new tariff which has been decided upon will enter into force on July 14.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BRIGADE ORDERS.

TUESDAY, MAY 19.

The following arrivals and departures are published for the information and guidance of all concerned:—

NORTHERN ARMY.

Arrivals.—Lieut.-Colonel R. F. S. Henderson, R.A.M.C.; Captain Mark Synge, S. and T. Corps, arrived and landed s.s., "Arabia," on 8th May; Captain N. M. Ogg, R.G.A.; 2nd-Lieut. A. H. Mankelow, Royal Berks, Regt.; 2nd-Lieut. F. W.L. V. Fraser, 1st Seaforths; Lieut. C. G. Bramwell, Camerons, arrived and landed s.s. "Olympia," on 11th May. Lieut. P. Bailey, 34th Sikh Pioneers; Captain A. R. C. Landers, 1st P.W.O., Sappers and Miners; Lieut. J. H. Bateson, 23rd Peshawar M. Battalion, Frontier Force; Lieut. E. Le G. Whitting, R.A., and Lieut. W. H. P. Elkins, R.G.A., arrived and landed s.s. "Oriental," on 15th May.

Departures.—Major R. S. S. Adams, Commanding Deerajat Brigade; Lieut. R. C. Blyth, 1st Gloucester Regt., Austrian Lloyd, "Bohemia," on 16th May; Captain A. F. S. Leggatt, G. I. P. Railway Volunteer Rifles, P. and O. "Oriental," on 2nd May; Lieut. M. M. Carpendale, 36th Jacob's Horse, and Captain Cadogan, 18th Royal Hussars, P. and O. "Oriental," on 16th May.

SOUTHERN ARMY.

ARRIVALS.—Captain R. I. Rawson, Gloucester Regt. arrived and landed s.s. "Arabia," on 8th May; Captain J. W. Shipwith, R.E. arrived and landed P. and O. "Oriental," 15th May.

DEPARTURES.—Major L.H. Peek, Cant. Magistrate per s.s. "Arcadia," on 13th May; Captain W. K. Bayley, 2nd Manchester Regt. per s.s. "Massilia," on 14th May; Captain G. S. F. Routh, 56th Rifles, per s.s. "Dumbea," on 14th May; Captain A. W. S. Paterson, 1st Somerset L. Infty., per P. and O. "Oriental," on 16th May; Captain C. M. O'Reilley, 63rd Pallamcotta, L. Infty. and Lieut. H. M. Williams, A.V.C. per P. and O. "Oriental," on 16th May; Major C. A. F. Hocken, 5th Divn. Staff, per P. and O. "Oriental," on 16th May.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 18.

Major G. McMunn, R. A., is appointed D. A. Q. M. G., in Chief of Staff Division.

Major Gilbert, 34th Pioneers, has vacated his appointment.

Major Cobham, 32nd Lancers, from Karachi Brigade, to be D. A. A. G., Sirhind Brigade vice Major Baldwin vacated.

Captain Davies, R. A., Poona, to succeed Major Cobham as Brigade Major, Karachi.

Major Clery, 25th Rifles, Station Staff Officer, Bangalore, succeeds Captain Davies at Poona.

Major Bell to be Supply and Transport Officer, 2nd Class, and Captains Crosse and Davies, officers of 4th Class.

It has been ruled that an officer must complete three years' service from date of his promotion to Lieutenant-General in order to qualify for a pension of 1,000 a year.

At court-martials on 18th March at Kohat, Sepoy Gulab Khan, 67th Punjabis, was convicted of disgraceful conduct in dishonestly receiving a rifle knowing it to be stolen and Government property and was sentenced to hard labour for fourteen years. Lord Kitchener remitted four years in confirming the sentence.

Sepoy Shah Muhammad of the same regiment was found guilty of losing arms and accoutrements through neglect and was sentenced to three years. Lord Kitchener commuted the sentence to one year.

Men of the British Army who desire employ of draftsmen in Chief of Staff's Division should forward their names through their commanding officers.

UNDELIVERED TELEGRAMS.

The following is the list of messages remaining undelivered in the Central Telegraph Office:—

From Rahimabad O. R. to Mathuropa care of Gokuldass Khimjeedass Harabazar, from Dwarka to Vithaldas Khimji Crawford Market Third Lane Cloth Merchant, from Bangalore Railway to Elasisaukh Silai Monsaejan Jakeria Masjid, from Bhind G. I. P. to Hazarimal care of Kanji Mathradas, from Karachi City to Chhaganlal care of Damodar Davsis Mala Sutar Lane, from Moulmein to Miah Ahmed Osman Old Raymen Street, from Karachi to Rampolla Cavel, from Bangkok to Jivajiraja, from Cannanore to T. Abdulrazack Khasdack from Cawnpore Generalganj to Sohamal Soniyal from Mapuca to Chrisna Sazro Dessai Government New Secretary, from Kothara to Monji Lakhmidas Nalbazar Lakhmidas Mala, from Lahore N. W. to Mrs. R. Coulson Phillimore Co., from Oomara to Dalumal, from Jammu to Kaljam. Addressee unknown.

FLOATING MINES AND BOOMS.

Further trials are taking place with floating mines, showing that there is still a strong regard for these dangerous contrivances. This time the experiments have been with an automatic sinker, and it is said that the authorities are fairly satisfied that, in the event of war the mines and the special mine-laying vessels would play a prominent and useful part. One weakness about these mines, though, is that as they are of the floating variety and not fixed they would be very little used for port defence. At present the chief harbour defence is the "boom," made of timber and chains or steel cables. The "boom" at Shearness, Portsmouth, Southampton, and Portland are regarded as practically impregnable to torpedo craft, and there is some idea of extending the system to Liverpool, Hull, Bristol, Newcastle, and other large ports.

Colonel Dunlop Smith, Private Secretary to H. E. the Viceroy, leaves Simla to-day for Bombay, and sails for Home by the Mail on Saturday next.

THE death occurred, on Saturday last, at Dacca, of Lieut. D. Cameron, 7th Rajputs, whose services were lent to the Eastern Bengal Civil police, a few months ago.

THE following Resolution was passed at a recent Meeting of the Committee of the Ceylon Planters Association held at Kandy:—"That, in the opinion of this Committee, the Planters Association should join the Ceylon Association in London in an urgent request to the Secretary of State for the Colonies for the retention of the Tea Cess Ordinance, but without any reservation on their part enabling a minority to usurp the powers of a majority."

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

FOOTBALL AND ATHLETICS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 1.

FOOTBALL.

NEWCASTLE United and Wolverhampton Wanderers were the teams left in to do battle for the Football Association Cup at the Crystal Palace, on Saturday. The weather was wretched and this, no doubt, was partly responsible for the attendance not being so large as usual. It was also generally conceded that the Newcastle team ought to win easily; for they are near the top of the First Division of the League while the Wolvers occupy tenth Place in the Second Division. In addition to this the Newcastle men were appearing at the Palace for the third time within four seasons and though they lost to Aston Villa in 1905 and to Everton the following year, many good judges expected they would make amends. Wolverhampton appeared in the final in 1893, when they lost to Sheffield on Wednesday and now, after a lapse of twelve years, they again reached the final stage.

The opening portion of the game pointed to Newcastle winning, but Rutherford missed two splendid chances, while a somewhat lucky goal by K. R. G. Hunt, the Oxford 'Varsity cack, gave the Wolvers the lead and demoralised the Northerns. Before half-time came along Hedley notched a second goal for the Midlanders and they thus started after the interval with a big advantage. The Northerners rallied on resuming and the Wolvers' custodian saved in wonderful fashion, after slipping up in the goal mouth with several Newcastle men trying to hustle him through. At last Howie put on a goal for Newcastle, but this only led to renewed efforts by the Wolvers, and Harrison again, beating the opposition, enabled them to claim an advantage by 3 goals to 1. There can be little doubt the robust dashing play of the Wolverhampton men is more suitable for a cup final than the highly scientific style. The latter is all right in ordinary football, but in the stress and excitement of a cup final, the machine-like movements are apt to go wrong. The win of the Wolvers was naturally very popular, the team being composed of Englishmen and mainly locals, while the Newcastle Brigade is, of course, largely made up of imported Scotch cracks. The attendance numbered 74,967, the Chelsea vs. Aston Villa fixture (22,000 spectators) no doubt having much to do with the comparatively small gate.

LEAGUE PLAY.

Aston Villa wound up the season in great style by beating Chelsea at Standard Bridge and finishing second to Manchester United, a much more prominent position than looked likely early on in the season. Perhaps the Notts County vs. Bolton match was of chief interest to close students of form and the victory of the former (1—0) at Bolton infused the final match—Chelsea vs. Notts County on Wednesday with great importance. The Nottingham men were the visiting side and a win meant salvation instead of the Second Division. The result was a two goals to one win for the visitors, Bolton and Birmingham thus going down to the Second Division.

The struggle for promotion was keen right to the end, Bradford City finished up with a win (2—0) over the Lincoln City, while Oldham Athletic drew at Glossop. Leicester Fosse, however, rose to the occasion and by beating (3—1) Burnley at Leicester and Stoke (1—0) on the latter's ground earned promotion with Bradford. The latter tops the with 54 points for 38, Leicester Fosse claiming 52 and Oldham 50.

A splendid win (1—0) for Celtic on visiting Glasgow Rangers also virtually assured the former of Scottish League honours as they lead Falkirk by a point and still have two game to play as against one by Falkirk. Another important fixture in Scotland was the London vs. Glasgow Schoolboys' match, which ended in a draw—no score.

CRICKET.

Bad weather led to the abandonment of the early week fixtures and cricketers have been having a rough time. It is pleasing to be able to state that the injury to the Surrey Captain's thumb is not so serious as first believed and he hopes to be able to resume playing in a few weeks. This gentleman, by the way, says that the Surrey County officials have made no overtures to A. D. Nomse to return to England and play for Surrey. He also adds that should a South African team visit England next year, the Surrey executive quite expect Nomse to play for the Colonials.

THE TURF.

Race-goers have had a lot to complain about lately. Severe weather led to Saturday's card at Newmarket being abandoned and the opening day at Epsom was wretched in the extreme. In consequence, instead of the usual crowd the attendance was only small, though there was no falling off in regard to the fields. The old saying "horses for courses" has been heard frequently this week, as the truth of it was shown by the result of the Great Metropolitan and the City and Suburban. The former is run over a course of 2¼ miles and some famous stayers have scored during the sixty-three years it has been run, this time the winner turned up in Father Blind, which carried Mr. L. B. Beauchamp's colours to victory in a field of fifteen, Higgs riding the winner. Father Blind also won in 1907, his weight then being 6st 2lb, while on Tuesday his impost was 7st 11lb. There are two other occasions on which the race has gone to the same animal, Tissaphernes winning in 1888 and 1889, while King's Messenger was first past the post in 1899 and 1900. The owner of the winner is quite likely to become prominent on the Turf. He is well provided with cash and has started a small stud farm of his own in Wiltshire and having arranged to send his mares to some of the crack sires, he may touch lucky.

A FINE RECORD.

Following Father Blind's double, we had Dean Swift show his liking for the Epsom course by winning the City and Suburban Handicap of 2,000 sovs. for Mr. J. B. Joel the following day. The record of the son of Childwick-Pasquil in the race is remarkable. As a three year old he finished second to Robert le Diable in 1904 and the following year was third, while in 1906 he carried 7st. 11lbs to victory, his impost on Wednesday being 8st 12lbs. At the distance the "Dean" appeared to be shut in, but Randall found an opening on the rails and came through in fine style, finally beating Simonson, by a length and a half. The course was in good order considering the previous rain, so that the time, 2 mins. 11 3-5 secs. for the 1 1-4 miles does not read very brilliant. Higgs has had a happy time at Epsom, as besides riding four winners on the opening day he scored twice on Wednesday.

ATHLETICS.

From more than one point of view, the Marathon Trial Race from Windsor to Wembley last Saturday deserves to rank as the most wonderful road race ever run in this country. Firstly, it is the official trial for the real Marathon next July, being run over a great portion of the course to be used there. Secondly, no fewer than 40 of the 66 starters finished though rain, sleet and mud made the ordeal a very severe one. Further, four runners demonstrated that they are capable of beating world's records (track) for twenty or twenty-three miles and should any over-seas athlete get placed on July 24th next, he will indeed be a wonder. After passing the half way stage the race was seen to be confined to A. Duncan, Salford Harriers, J. G. Beale, Polytechnic H., F. Lord Welsbey Park, and F. Appley, Herne Hill. They were close together at 15 miles, run in 84 mins. 35 secs, while five miles further on Beale enjoyed a lead of 100 yards, his time being 1 hour and 56 minutes 12 seconds. Appleby was now dropping behind Duncan and Lord and the Salford man commenced to "go" for the lead, his time for the next mile and 60 yards being 6 minutes 20 seconds, which took him to Beale's shoulder. The latter was suffering from bruised feet, through wearing new shoes, and had a job to finish, but he pluckily struggled home about 300 yards behind Duncan. In the meantime Appleby collapsed through cold, due to not making provision to have a dry sweater to put on for the last five miles.

RECORDS BEATEN.

The course has twice been carefully measured with a police wheel and is accurate. Generally speaking it is flat, though there is a gradual rise towards Harrow and then a drop to the finish. How much the sleet, cold, wind and mud handicapped the runners, is hard to say, but possibly under favourable conditions, five to ten mins. faster time might have been done. As it was, the time for 21 miles, 2 hours 2 mins. 32 secs. is well inside the World's track record, 2 hours 6 mins. 10 secs. while the winner's time for the 22 miles 1,470 yards was 2 hours 15 mins. 45 secs. as against the track record of 2 hours 19 mins. 50 secs. for 22 miles—290 yards further; which would have occupied Duncan about a min. to run. Beale finished in 2 hours 17 mins. and the sixth man's time was 2 hours 20 mins. 5 secs. The leading three were much distressed, while T. Jack of Scotland, H. F. Barrett and F. B. Thompson of London who came next, finished up strongly. Thompson improved his position 24 places during the second half of the journey and he will trouble the winner next July, particularly if the course be heavy. Appleby might have won had the day been fine and warm as he was going nicely up to 20 miles. Lord ought also to do better, as, owing to going to the wrong station, he had no time for lunch and consequently starved from 9 in the morning until after the race.

ALL RECORDS.

At the banquet in the evening, the Mayor of Windsor said he felt that athletes, who faced such an ordeal were all heroes, while Lord Desborough and P.F. Fisher (Honorary Secretary of the A.S.A.) complimented the leaders on their great running, the latter predicting that Britain would furnish the first three in the actual race. Duncan, by the way absolutely refused to say a word, when called on to make a speech, and it was understood that he would prefer to run back to Windsor than respond. Though modest to the extreme, Duncan, is a sportsman of the right kind. He declares he would rather win the Marathon Race than any number of the other events. In this he shows a higher and more correct understanding of what the "Marathon" signifies, than a writer on "the Athletic News" who deplores the fact that Duncan is expending his energies on "grinds on the highways," instead of reserving them for four and ten miles championship. Fortunately Duncan and others think differently, and recognise that the Marathon Race stands as far above an ordinary championship, as the Derby does above the Manchester November Handicap.

OLYMPIC MATTERS.

After the Marathon race, the writer had a chat with a Swedish athlete and remarked "you ought to view the race with satisfaction, seeing J. Svanberg (second in the last Marathon) beat Duncan several times at Stockholm last September." The reply was a great compliment to British pluck, for said the Swede, "Ah! our men are all right for three-quarters of the journey, but they cannot take the last ounce out of themselves like the English runners."

Another significant remark was made by C. S. Robertson, (the old Oxford University hammer-thrower) at the dinner following the race. He said that both the first and second men in one of the past Marathon races were hitched on to a motor car for some portion of the time. It is almost needless to add that our authorities will see that no such unfair methods prevail next July. Robertson is a member of the British Olympic Committee and has seen several of the past Marathon events, so ought to know of what he is talking. Apropos of this old athlete he represented the London A. C. against the New York A. C. in the International Contest at New York in 1895 and it was a remarkable sight—in such an important contest—to see one of his rivals (J. S. Mitchell) offering him advice as how to throw the hammer, though, of course, he was not in the same "street" as the Irish-American.

BOXING.

Matters are very lively in the boxing world just now, the advent of Jack Johnson, the coloured crack from the States having added zest to the situation. Johnson is willing to wager £500 that he can beat Tommy Burns inside 20 rounds and he has found supporters prepared to put up £3,000 in stakes that he can whip the champion. He further adds that if he loses, Burns may have all the purse or percentage, while should he (Johnson) prove successful, he will be satisfied with one-third, Burns to take two-thirds. All this sounds very generous and many people will lose faith in Burns if he does not come to terms. The champion, however, has been promised a purse of £6,000 (30,000 dollars), win or lose, for a fight with Johnson in America, and he declares he is not going to throw money away by taking less. As he so often says "he is out for the stuff" and no one can blame him for this. Let no one run away with the idea that Burns is shirking a contest with Johnson, for the writer has seen enough of the Canadian lately to learn that he has set his heart on beating the coloured man. If the latter is really in earnest, they are certain to come together in due course, but Burns as champion, intends to have the arrangements to his liking. It goes without saying that Home sportsmen would like to see the men meet here, but this is hardly likely to come off, unless the American offer of £6,000 to Burns falls through. It should be remembered that Johnson had an offer of £1,000 win or lose, to meet Burns in London (the Canadians' corner would have been £5,000) but failed to accept.

GRIFFIN IMPROVES.

Charlie Griffin showed considerable improvement in his bout with J. Bowker at the National Sporting Club, on Monday and had the Englishman well wacked early in the eight round. The New Zealander made his debut here by meeting J. Driscall, but was disqualified for butting the Welshman with his head. Griffin is a lot fitter now and there is talk of his crossing the Atlantic for the purpose of trying to get on a match with Abe Attell.

IN GENERAL.

The English team easily beat the Duke of Argyle's team in the Olympic Trial Lacrosse match at Lord's ground on Saturday, the score being 18 goals to 5 in favour of England—(R. Shirley who holds several classic road records competed against George and Berthet in a 50 miles human paced race at Paris on Sunday. It was his début at the game and though beaten by four-fifths of a mile he did well on the unfamiliar indoor track.

The recent Marathon Trial Race at Boston U.S.A. was run in faster time than ours, which, even allowing for better conditions, shows the Americans will be hard to beat. The distance was 25 miles, and Morrisey, the winner, beat 2 hours 26 mins. J. J. Hayes was second and Ryan fourth, so Irish-Americans were well to the fore.

Hackenschmidt says he wants to take five months rest and then meet Gotch, Ebysco and Dennelli.

There is every likelihood of a match for the world's professional tennis championship in the near future. The idea is for Pairs and Johnson to first meet and the winner to play Peter Latham for the title.

Bill Squires of Australia proved too much for Jem Roache of Ireland in their match at Dublin yesterday, and beat him in the fourth round.

LORD LAMINGTON ON INDIA.

Late Governor's Reminiscences.

(Continued from Monday's *Bombay Gazette*.)

Now I will take the briefest survey of some of the more salient features of the various places I visited. The ancient town of Thatta, is a place in the delta, where tiles and pottery were made of beautiful colourings which cannot be now produced. But the interiors of the mosques are still gorgeous with the blue encaustic tile-work most refreshing to the eye after the outside glare and heat. Umarkot the chief town of Thar and Parkar the birth-place of Akbar the son of Humayun when an exile from his kingdom of Hindustan. Through here did Akbar, march in 1591 when on his way to conquer Sind. To the west and north are trees and irrigated and fertile lands, to south and east one gazes from the old fort walls over the desert whose sands touch the foot of the walls and stretch far way in great dunes and billows. The numerous beds of long dried-up rivers, from here eastward would seem to indicate that at one time some branches of the Indus flowed over this district.

Hyderabad, the junction of the Rajputana-Malwa and North-West system of railways, is the capital of the district of that name. The fort, situated at the southern end of a low range of hills on which the town is built, dominates the railway station and was three years ago the scene of a disastrous cordite explosion. The municipality are not always very tractable, and feuds between Mohammedans and Amils, the Hindu "literati" of Sind, are apt to arise. Sir C. Napier was attacked at the Residency on the Indus about three miles away, and two days later won the decisive battle of Meeanee, nine miles off, followed a week later by the complete defeat of Shere Muhammed at Dabo.

Several of the Mirs, the descendants of the former rulers of Sind, live near Hyderabad, and one, the son of a Mir who fought against Sir C. Napier and who well remembered him, came to pay his respects. The town has a curious appearance owing to the ventilators, that look like windsails, fixed on the roof of every house so as to catch the south-west breeze.

Sukkur and Rohri, that face one another across the Indus, are picturesque by reason of the white gauntness of their aspect, relieved by groves of palm and babuls on the banks of the river, the island fortress of Sukkur that lie between them, and the great railway and road-bridge overhead. At Rohri, in the shrine of Wah Maburak is preserved very piously a hair of Mohamed's beard. Then there is Larkhana, embowered in trees; Shikarpur, whose traders go far afield into Turkestan and Central Asia and whose women are renowned for their good looks. My arrival was marked by gold and silver films being thrown for the populace to scramble for, and when driving or walking through the narrow picturesque bazaar man, woman and child joined in showering on one fragrant rose leaves. The population here are usually light-hearted, they have pretty gardens outside the town, and there they have parties, as well as on the river, where they amuse themselves by swimming, and floating on gourds. Jacobabad was founded and developed by the ceaseless activity of General John Jacob.

A reminiscence of him yet exists in the form of a clock of his own manufacture that still works in the hall of the Presidency. Under the ægis of the Government, horse breeding is successfully carried on in this district; the show that was held was well worth seeing. But the feature of the place was the throng of wild looking Baluchis that thronged the bazaars. There must have been at least 10,000 gathered on the course when horse and camel races took place. I fear that the town has fallen on evil days now that the cavalry regiment is to be stationed at Quetta.

I cannot omit reference to Khairpur, the one native State in Sind. Roads in these parts are "metalled" with long grass or reeds, which makes driving very luxurious. The ruler is an old and loyal man, a great sportsman, and maintains a camel corps as his contribution to the Imperial Service troops.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

I took a tour in Cutch to examine the alternative route for the broad-guage connection to link up the railways of Sind with those of the Presidency. I have not the time, nor does it much matter, for I have no powers to describe the various interest, human and otherwise, that attends such a journey. I would like to dilate on the picturesque landing at Mandir, the port for Bhuj, the capital, 40 miles inland, the drive through the tortuous streets, the curious carved Dutch figures on the facade of Rao Lakhpat's house, the fertile coast country, then more sterile and waterless, the procession of yellow-coated mounted body-guard, and mounted police, the elephants, gorgeous in their trappings, the silver-horned bullocks, the retainers with every species of antique weapon, armour and insignia, the great Durbar Hall, the drive to the Palace along the narrow street between high walls lined with enthusiastic crowds, the Hall of Mirrors in the Palace and another room with the floor in the centre surrounded by water excepting for a narrow bridge: here when relatives or subordinate chiefs met, jets of water could be turned on did controversionalists get excited. I may mention that a form of greeting dying out elsewhere, is still common here, this consists in the women, with their elbows stuck out cracking their knuckles on the sides of their forehead, in token that they take your woes and sins on themselves. I rode through the rugged and barren western most half of this isolated state to Lakhpat on Little Rann, where the waters in the Straits looked exactly like blood for miles, so red and thick were they with some form of small jelly fish.

I afterwards inspected the northern alternative route for the railway, passing through the very rich district of the Palanpur Agency, which however, in most unprecedented fashion had suffered much in recent years from droughts. There had been lately a sudden flood in the Banas river which spread over the country in sheets of water many miles broad. The country, the whole way to Singain, is very flat; bird and game life appeared more abundant than I had seen anywhere else in the Presidency. The Rann had the appearance of a vast ploughed field that has been slightly flooded, then half frozen and finally sprinkled with snow. Nagar Parkar is a small town situated on a kind of peninsula formed by a hill of granite, the only supply of rock or stone that exists for a great distance around. Our further ride took us across another arm of the Rann to Aniali, in Thar and Parkar where we encountered the sand dunes that roll from here to Umarkot, which I have already mentioned. In the declivities or synclinel between the dunes there is a scanty herbage, and here the small flocks of the poorest people that I ever saw obtain a subsistence very precarious except when the rains are plentiful. The misery and destitution of the people was extreme, and if only bring them more into contact with civilisation, from which they are now so entirely but off the railway would be a blessing. The one obstacle is the absence of fresh water, which would have to be brought great distances.

It would be a theme for more than one paper to touch on the unique congeric of Native States in Kathiawar. The people, the variety of States, their history, romance, politics, and originality all combine to give Kathiawar a very special fascination. Junagadh alone, with its quaint old town, the Asoka stone, the sacred hill of the Girnar and the Gir Forest, where alone the Indian lion is still to be found, deserves a paper to itself. We have here now in this country the Jam of Jamnagar, or, as he is more popularly known, Ranji the cricketer, and his capital of Nawanagar has many quaint buildings and is pleasantly situated. When visiting these States, or when a Durbar is held at Rajkot, the headquarters station of the Agent to the Governor, scenes such as I have to outlined in my reference to Cutch repeat themselves, each State having its own particular form of display. The chiefs in Kathiawar are renowned for their go-ahead method, yet staunchly maintain, and rightly, their individual State traditions and characteristics. They are keen in developing their ports and trade, conjointly they work the railways in Kathiawar, they maintian the Chiefs' College at Rajkot, and in many ways exhibit enterprise.

The Province of Gujarat, sometimes called the garden of Western India, is full of varied interest. In the North a series of Native States are grouped along the valleys of the Mahi and the Rewa. At Ahmedabad, palace, mosque, and mausoleum, all carved with delicate tracery, unsurpassed by any detail in Greek or Gothic architecture, bear silent witness to its former magnificence when it was the capital of Mogul Viceroys before the Gulf of Cambay was silted up. The Commissioner's house, known as the Shahi Bagh, in which we stayed, was built by Shah Jehan when Viceroy of Ahmedabad, to give work to the poor in time of scarcity. It stands a massive structure overlooking the river Sabarmati which is reached through a terraced garden, famous in the seventeenth century for its beauty. Broach gives its name to the longest stapled cotton in India: at Surat, the first foothold and home of the British race in India, still stands the house which was in all probability our original factory. This town is now the headquarters of the pearl trade of the Persian Gulf and Kathiawar, and if you make acquaintance with its merchant princes you may see these precious articles of adornment stowed away in sacks like so much corn. Here, too, are tombs of British and Dutch officials and traders of the seventeenth century, vying with one another in splendid pomposity. From Surat you pass into the Bhil country, first the Dang forests, where the inhabitants eke out a subsistence by collecting and selling the Mohwra flower, used for the distillation of spirit, and then the wild jungly hills of Khandesh are reached, where the name of Outram is still held in reverence. Khandesh to the Deccan is an easy step. Here we find Ahmednagar, where Aurungzeb died, and then we arrive at the home of the Mahrattas, historic Poona with many towns around that have figured in history, the numerous great forts that crown the hills themselves crested with fortlike scarps. The Deccan formation is composed of vast sheets of trap rock, some thousands of feet in thickness, and the hills are those portions of the plateau that have resisted denudation. The western crest impinges on the coast so that the watershed not far south of Bombay is but 30 or 40 miles from the sea, whereas the eastern shore of India is some 700 miles distant. In Queensland, where I had been previously as Governor, the position was reversed. The watershed was from 50 to 80 miles from the Pacific, and over 1,000 miles from the nearest shores of the great Australian Bight.

Bijapur, once the capital of the Nizam Shahi dynasty, whose kingdom was carved out of the ruins of the Bahmani Empire, is full of ancient remains, which are less visited than they deserve. It is the centre of a tract that would often be decimated by famine, had not the railways robbed famine of its worst sting. Leaving the plateau and descending the great staircase of the Ghauts the Konkan is reached, with its beautiful coast-line and its forts, the homes of the Angria pirates, of African descent. Many sea fights we had along these shores, many are the places marked by the graves of our fellowcountrymen. For instances, the island of Anjidiv, where a British force was detained by the refusal of the Portuguese commander to cede the island of Bombay and in two years was reduced by sickness from 500 to 119 men. Honawar, famous for its gallant defence by Captain Torriano in 1783. Bhatkal, where in 1760 the whole of the English factors were slain because a bulldog that one of them owned killed a cow. Further south we come to Kanara, with its magnificent forests, amongst which are situated the Gersoppa Falls, 800 feet high, affording probably the most beautiful scene in India. Here the mode of locomotion is to be carried in hammocks or litters by relays of porters, who sweep along at a half run, awakening the recesses of the forest by chanting weird monotonous refrains, whilst at night a crowd of other carriers illuminate the passage through the dense jungle with long and blazing bamboo torches.

Nothing can be more charming than Karwar with its silvery beach and palms and casuarinas growing to the water's edge, or Savantvadi, embowered amongst trees. Except for the mango tope, or grove, occasional bits of jungle, or the blue lagoestræmias by the streams, vegetation in its big effects is, I think, disappointing in Bombay, until the great and luxuriant forest of Kanara are reached. The State of Kolhapur, situated on the Ghats, is the most important of all the many States that come under the administration of Bombay, and has especial interest as its ruler is descended by adoption from Sivaji.

The Bombay Presidency presents no less variety of race and caste than it does of physical features. There are the acute-minded Brahmans, the Mahrattas of fighting instinct, the seafaring Lascar, the skilled Gugerati ryot, the trader of Cutch, the Parsi of business and administrative aptitude. How striking the contrast between the industrious, highly-educated Indian in Bombay city, and the wild aboriginal Katkari, living in the jungle a few miles outside.

Till the middle of the century, the confines of Bombay's control and supervision included Baghdad, Cairo, Somaliland, and Zanzibar, now Aden is still under its charge. Last year, I had the pleasure of inspecting some of these outlying possessions. Perim composed literally of basalt and sand, is often abused, but even Perim has its defenders, who boast of its healthiness, its excellent sea fishing, and its glorious sunsets. Aden, the administration of which occupied a good deal of time, always particularly interested me. I should like to have seen solved the questions of the harbour, to have considered further the introduction of a water supply from the interor in lieu of the present system of condensers, the possibilities of a railway, our relations with the inland tribes, and many such matters. The situation and aspect of this giant fortress and "entrepot" of trade has always appealed to me. The Gibraltar of the Arabian seas, with the full tide of civilisation streaming past, whilst a few miles off, on the far side of the neck of the peninsular, democratic tribes are living in primitive wildness. I wish there had been time to have narrated something of my visit to Lahej, a large and very fertile oasis in the desert, where troops of warriors, mounted on camels, performed a Mabaf, or military tournament. I would have said something of Shugra, also of Mohalla, the capital of Shehr and Mokalla (whose Sultan is the most important chief on the coast.) The town, a city of white-topped houses, lies squeezed between the shore and beetling cliffs, whose great crags look as if they might at any moment crash down and destroy it.

I paid a visit to the little-known Socotra with its curious vegetation of dragon's blood and other trees, some producing aromatic gums, such as the frankincence for which the island in the Middle Ages was renowned and much resorted to. The people are well-built, with curling hair. They are neither Arab nor Somali, though at Tamdrida, the little town on the coast, the population is mixed with African and Arab blood. Near here is the remains of a camp where in 1835 a British force was decimated by fever. The camels are remarkable for their climbing capabilities, and carried us more securely over rocky paths into a mountain gorge than when travelling on the flat. The scenery of the island is fine, granite Peaks rise to 4,000 feet, but what was chiefly pleasing was the unaccustomed sight of clear mountain streams. The valleys are fertile, but are not cultivated, the inhabitants subsisting on dates and on their large flocks of sheep and goats.

These reminiscences have been but jotted down, and I fear may have wearied you. I can but regret it for I should feel proud if I could only give you a minute part of the joy that these memories afford me. In the absorbing interest of its work and duties, in its never tiring scenes of Indian life, in its picturesque charm, in its sunshine, in its historical associations and also in the friendships that it allows to be formed with the inhabitants of the country, as well as with his fellow-workers, the life of a Governor of Bombay is indeed almost ideal.

CYCLING IN FRANCE.

The Chateaux of Poitou.

The Chateaux of Touraine are household words with us, and yet we know little or nothing of those of Poitou, which ought to excite more interest amongst Englishmen, as many of them have played their part in the Hundred Years' War. Poitiers itself, which can be reached in sixteen hours by leaving Charing Cross at nine o'clock in the evening, is full of interesting monuments. The cathedral, which is built in what Frenchmen call the Plantagenet style, dates from the twelfth and fourteenth centuries. The Temple-Saint-Jean was begun in the fourth century. Sainte Radegonde, a fine Romanesque building, contains the tomb of the holy Queen of France, who lies buried in the crypt. A local superstition maintains that those who wish to be married within the year will succeed if they only crawl three times under the slab, rubbing their backs against the stone each time. The west front of Notre Dame-la-Grande, which is crowded with statues, is most remarkable, as well as is the hall of the "Palais de Justice," which has been compared with Westminster Hall.

The roads are splendid, well rolled, with regular surface, and can be ridden even in wet weather. Le Blanc lies thirty-six miles to the east. A heavy climb of half a mile after we have crossed the bridge over the Clain, brings the cyclist to the Dolmen "de la Pierre Levee." Four miles beyond is the "Bois de la Mort," where the Marshals of France were killed by English archers after the Battle of Poitiers, which was really fought at Maupertuis, eight miles out of Poitiers to the right. A series of rises and falls brings us to St. Julien l'Ars, also eight miles out of Poitiers. It is alleged that the Roman Emperor Tiberious stopped there on his way from Bordeaux to Autun, and that much Roman treasure is hidden away in the many passages that run underground, some of which have been unsuccessfully explored by Count Raymond de Beauchamp. King John of France spent the eve of, and the Black Prince the day after, the battle in the chateau, most of which, however, dates from the days of Louis XIII. The parish church has lately been rebuilt, and its white stone spire is a fine landmark, especially when lit up in an autumn sunset. Chauvigny lies seven miles beyond, in the Valley of the Vienne, at the bottom of a heavy descent. The two churches are splended specimens of Romanesqu work. The ruins of five fortified castles crown the top of the further hill. The Chateau of Touffou is five miles from Chauvigny on the banks of the Vienne. It is alleged that when Louis XII, saw how the then proprietor was grafting Renaissance work on this old feudal fortress he exclaimed "Ils sont done tous fous.' The whole rises sheer above the river, and we can still see the window adjoining the Court of Justice from which prisoners were thrown to perish in the waters beneath. Saint-Savin a fine old village, which once had a select society of its own, lies eleven miles beyond Chauvigny. Its old houses bear witness to its past glory, and its Romanesque church contains some fine frescoes. Le Blanc, with its chateau and church, lies between the Abbey of Fontgombault, five miles to the north-west, and Chateau-Guillaume, seven miles to the south. This fine old castle was built by Guillaume IX., Duc of Aquitaine, grandfather to Eleanor Queen of England. The average cyclist must be satisfied with a view of its keep and massive walls. One of the bosses is a portrait of our Henry II.'s fickle Consort. The owner, Vicomte Maurice de Beauchamp, has splendidly restored the castle, and once showed it to the public. This privilege was, however, abused, and a private introduction is now necessary. The old tombs of the La Tremoilles lie in the grounds, for they were once the proprietors of Chateau-Guillaume, but the windmill of La Tremoille is all they now own of the country over which they held feudal sway. La Tremoille lies forty-three miles from Confolens, in the Angoumois. We can return to Poitiers by a thirty-miles ride from Montmorillon, the old-world town whose octagon dates from 1130, which is a good half, for the food at the refreshment room is cheap but admirable. A diversion may, however, be made here to Confolens along a very hilly road; for it is renowned for its keep, its castle, and its churches. Then, again, twenty-six miles beyond Confolens there is the wonderful old castle of La Rochefoucauld, built by Foucauld in the eleventh century, which presents the appearance of a parellelogram unfinished to the north, flanked by four towers and dominated by a Romanesque keep 110 feet high, which always appears to be on the point of falling. The twelve and a half miles which separate La Rochefoucalud from Angouleme are comparatively easy. Here we should visit the Romanesque Cathedral and enjoy the magnificent view from the ramparts. The road from Angouleme back to Poitiers is hilly, but the surface is good. Ruffec lies twenty-seven miles to the north. Three miles to the south of Ruffec the cyclist passes by the woods of Verteuil, a chateau which has belonged to the La Rochefoucaulds since 1100, almost without a break. Its tapestries are magnificient, and can be visited every afternoon. The place changed hands more than once during the Hundred Years' War. Poitiers is forty-three miles to the north of Ruffec. The main road runs through Couhe-verac and Vivonne; but it is better to ride through Civray, whose church of St. Nicholas is famed for its magnificent west front, restored and machicolated in the fifteenth century. On our return to Poitiers many other chateaux can be visited. Morthemer, a fine old keep, where Sir John Chandos was carried to breathe his last after the battle of Pont-de-Lussac, lies some seven miles to the south-east of St. Julien l'Ars. Dissais, the work of Cardinal d'Amboise's brother, the Bishop of Poitiers, lies five miles to the north of Poitiers. It is a magnificent piece of Renaissance architecture, surrounded by a moat Chitre lies still further to the north, to the right of Chatellerault. Bressuire, whose ruined chateau has forty-eight towers, two enclosures, and close upon 3,000 feet of circumference, lies fifty miles to the north-west. The road is good and level. We ride through La Ferriere, with its ruined chateau, and Partenay, with its old churches, a chateaus dating from the thirteenth century.

HYDE PARK.

A fruitful and suggestive theme engages the lively pen of Mrs. Alec Tweedie in her new volume on Hyde Park, its history and romance. The subject is of universal appeal. It possesses so many aspects of interest that it is hard to set any rigid limitations to it. The old ballad-monger raises but a modest pean when he sings—

Of all parts of England Hyde Park hat the name,
For coaches and horses and persons of fame.

It is, of course, but a rapid survey of the subject that Mrs. Tweedie gives, yet a survey that attempts to comprise the salient features of a lengthy and variegated story in something like a consecutive narrative. A single book, as the author observes, could not "hold a tithe of the interesting memories which throng these precincts." Merely regarded as the stage that has mirrored the fashionable world of some two centuries and a half, in its many phases of modes and manners, Hyde Park would yield abundant material for the annalist. Mrs. Tweedie's diversified sketch comprehends more than the history of Hyde Park as a place of fashionable resort and display, which dates properly from the time of Charles II. At that era Hyde Park already was, "as everybody knows"—to quote the Grammont "Memoirs"—"the promenade of London." It was emphatically "the rendezvous of magnificence and beauty; everyone, therefore, who had sparkling eyes or a splendid equipage constantly required thither, and the King seemed pleased with the place. Brilliant, indeed, was the beginning of what for long constiuted the chief glory of Hyde Park. It was under Charles II. that horses and equipages, dazzling costumes and sparkling eyes, first made the promenade of London, famous. Who can forget the delightful passage in the Diary of Pepys that tells of his drive to the Park when. "Sir W. Coventry did first see me and my wife in a coach of our own"? We read, too, a few days later: "I carried my wife to the Lodge the first time this year, and there in our coach eat a cheesecake and drank a tankard of milk." To the "Cheesecake House," as Mrs. Tweedie records, the Duke of Hamilton was carried, dying, after his duel with Lord Mohun. If stood hard by the Serpentine, and among the interesting Illustrations of the present volume is figured after a print in the "Gentleman's Magazine." A little to the east was the famous Ring which for more than a century was the centre of assembly for the world of fashion. Here in Charles I.'s reign both foot and horse races were held. Duels, races, reviews, camps, fairs, and other sights strange to present visitors in Hyde Park contribute not a little to the curious and entertaining pages of Mrs. Tweedie's volume.

If as a place of fashionable resort Hyde Park dates from the reign of Charles II., as a Royal enclosure it is, as the author observes, a Tudor creation. Originally part of the Manor of Hyde or Hide, "as Hyde Park," says Mrs. Tweedie, "its importance really began under Henry VIII., who seized it from the Church." It seems, however, that the change from the Church to the Crown was rather of the nature of an exchange. "Westminster," the author adds, "was one of the few religious houses that the Tudor monarch treated with a light hand." The Abbot received for "the manor of Hide" lands that had belonged to the Priory of Hurley, in Berkshire. It then became a Royal chase. From a MS. at Hatfield the author quotes some curious particulars as to a new "banketing house in hyde parcke" which was erected "agaynste the commyng of marchiall Sainte Androwes." This refers to the French Ambassador, Marshall St. Andre. Under the Tudor Sovereigns and James. I Hyde Park was strictly preserved as a Royal chase. A great change occurred after the death of the last-named monarch, who loved hunting, if he was not a mighty hunter. In the wilder parts, says Mrs. Tweedie, hunting was practised, Charles, but I seems to have thrown the park, or at least a large part of it, open to all comers, with few limitations. We think however, it was never a place of public resort until the Restoration. Deer must have been kept in Hyde Park to a much later date. An illustration in Mrs Tweedie's book, from a print in the Crace collection shows a charming family group, with small children being dipped in a bathing-well under the trees. In the background are some deer browsing. This well as one of the several springs of water for which Hyde Park was famous. He must be a keen-eyed topographer who could fix the original sites of those sorings or follow the now obliterated course of the Tybourne, or the West-Bourne, through the park. With the aid of the maps and Mrs. Tweedie's expository guidance the imaginative reader may recreate the scene much, as it existed in the eighteenth century. To judge by a delightful letter written in 1638 from a lady in the country to another lady it seems that the expression "Hyde Park time" was synonymous with what we should call the Season. "'Tis the felicity of your place," says the writer, "to bee neere the person of my honourable Lady. . . . My earnest suite to you therefore is to solicite her honor in my behalfe that her Lop. will be pleased to graunte meet her favour to come upp to towne in Hide Park time." The writer laments the poverty of her country library. All she has to content her are "Shackspeare and the historie of Woemen"—a pretty inclusive library, some may think. Many are the pictures of Society in Hyde Park, cited from the chroniclers of the day. Here is one written by the once popular Tom Brown: "See what a Bavy of Gallant Ladies are in yonder coaches; some are Singing, others Laughing others Tickling one another, and all of them toying, and devouring Cheese-cakes, March Pane, and China Oranges." In 1695, owing to "several Persons of Quality having been affronted at the Ring in Hide Park by some other Persons that rode in Hackney Coaches with Masks," the Lords Justices made an order forbidding both hackney-coaches and masks in the park. The decree against hackney-coaches still holds good.

It is curious to compare the scenes of the past, which are so vividly presented by Mrs. Tweedie, with the singular air of "newness" that Hyde Park now presents. There is scarcely a trace of old times visible anywhere. Within the memory of the living the whole aspect of the place has utterly changed. "Rotten Row," the author remarks, "as a tan ride has been laid out in the memory of people still living." It has long ceased by the way, to be a tan. ride, and no one rides there except in the morning. And where are the coaches, where are the horses, where is the display of social gaiety, or the pomp and pagentry of the old days? In their place there is little to note but motors. We may have acquired decorum, but we are unquestionable duller. Referring to later Georgian times, Mrs. Tweedie observes: "We talk of our gay throng in Hyde Park to-day as one of the most brilliant gatherings of beauty and fashion. But what must the gorgeousness have been of those scenes a century and a half ago, when men as well as women wore bright colours and rich materials, and added airs and graces to their frills and laces?" But, apart from modes and customs, the whole place has been tamed and the face of nature smoothed out. It is this that makes much of Mrs. Tweedie's record of history and topography hard to realise and almost incredibly romantic. You can still, to be sure, make out the site of the "Chelsea Water Works Reservoir," as it was in 1725, on the west side of Tyburn-lane. But, for the rest, imagination must help you. The mention of Tyburn recalls us to one part of the story of Hyde Park and its associations to which Mrs. Tweedie has devoted considerable research and provided with some curious illustrations after old prints. We have but touched on some of the aspects of the story of Hyde Park presented by Mrs. Tweedie. Her book is indeed many-sided in character and comprises much curious information collected from many quarters.

"THE REMINISCENCES OF SIR JOHN HARE."

This month's number of the "Strand Magazine" contains the first instalment of Sir John Hare's "Reminiscences," and it is a happy coincidence that this month sees his return, after too long an absence, to the London stage, the stage which, alas! he threatens soon to quit, to the regret of all lovers of fine acting. For Sir John, who still is in full possession of his powers, occupies a unique position in the profession which he adorns. His technical accomplishments are a certainly higher than those of any other of his contemporary English actors, though his personality has rendered him unsuited for the kind of showy characters generally beloved by actor-managers, and, unlike many players, he has shown a knowledge of his limitations and acted wisely upon it. The result is that when the critic thinks over the brilliant pieces of acting of our times his mind naturally turns to Sir John Hare, who has left him some ineffaceable memories of comedy of the finest character. The articles in the "Strand" are entitled "Reminiscences and reflections" and judging by the first instalment, the reflections will be by no means the least interesting part of the work. Sir John was stage-struck, quite young, and although not a member of one of the theatrical families that have contributed so many players to our stage, he found little opposition to his desire to become an actor. During some years he was trained for the Civil Service, and his craving for the footlights seems to have been in abeyance, but it revived a little later on, and at the age of nineteen he went to study acting under Leigh Murray.

It is to be noticed that the writer says, "I do not consider the conditions of stage-life more injurious than those of other professions in the development of the moral nature, or tending to the deterioration of the finer emotions." Perhaps, some will consider that this statement may be due in part to the fact that from the age of fourteen Sir John has been in love with the girl who afterwards became his wife, the beautiful and dignified, amiable looking lady so often seen with Sir John when he is not behind the footlights—a fact that has kept him from some of the temptations of his profession. A noteworthy observation which he modestly applies merely to himself is that his gift for mimicry decreased as his capacity for acting developed for it may be noted that in a good many cases very clever mimics are poor players: and, in fact, I can remember one almost fantastic case of a performer able to mimic singers with charming voices nearly to the effect of producing illusion who was only able to sing feebly on her own behalf. Sir John in his time has, of course, seen most of the glories of the mid-Victorian stage, for he was a confirmed, if furtive playgoer as far back as 1858, when an intense admiration for Charles Kean affected him an admiration which leads him now to suggest that Kean's "Louis XI." was finer than Henry Irving's, although he recalls the fact that Kean spoke through his nose and pronounced the word "month" as though it were "bunth." It is rather regrettable that G. H. Lewes, the most gifted of English dramatic critics of the past, never saw this Louis XI. In his vivid criticism signed "Vivian" he hardly takes Sir John's views of Kean's capacity as an actor though allowing that he had great ability in melodrama.

Sir John has something to say on a very important topic—the relations of the players, as private individuals, with the public. "From my youth up, however, I was never interested in the private lives of actors, which I always thought have, or rather should have, nothing to do with the general public. This foisting of the personality and private life of the actor upon the public is not, I think, conducive to the successful study of his art, and is a practice which should not be encouraged by either, as it tends to the disillusionment of the drama and the "dramatic personæ." No wonder that the spirit of respect, almost akin to reverence, with which a serious actor was regarded in the days of my youth has now passed, or is quickly passing, away!" In considering his profession, the writer remarks: "Acting is as good as any other calling. It has its drawbacks; but it has its advantages as well. It stimulates the imagination, and calls for the exercise of every natural gift, while it has for its reward the ministering to the amusement and instruction of thousands." This, I am afraid, must be taken in connexion with the fact that Sir John's talents have enabled him to enjoy a remarkably successful career, although there is a story to the effect that he was hissed on his first public appearance as a professional, which took place in a play called "A Business Woman." However, he was little more than thirty-one when he was able to take the management of the Court Theatre with a brilliant company, and during his first venture as manager, he had two great successes—"New Men and Old Acres" and "Olivia"—and this management was followed by his successful partnership with the Kendals at the St. James's. Consequently his direct experience of such aspects of the actor's life as can hardly be said to stimulate the imagination are remote, and probably were never very substantial; and it may be that on thinking this over Sir John will reconsider his proposition that "acting is as good as any other calling," particularly if he takes into account the present terribly overcrowded state of the profession which causes us constantly to observe that players of well proved ability are "resting"—reluctantly—and even to notice that one of our rare actresses of genius, but a little time ago, was pleading poverty in answer to a judgment summons in respect of a small debt, and stating that for a long time past her efforts to secure professional engagement had been unsuccessful.

The "Reminiscences" connected with Robson are interesting and from what he and others, competent to judge, have said one is inclined to think that the "great little Robson" is the mid-Victorian player whom we should more liked to have seen than any of the others. He seems really to have possessed genius, and genius of a peculiar character, though it must be admitted that it is not easy to see exactly what place the modern stage would have found fo, his extraordinary gift of mixing the sublime and the ridiculous; and one is even inclined to think that he would have had to find scope, such as he might, for his strange powers in the musical comedy which Sir John has lately been denouncing as the bane of twentieth century drama. One should note that the references to him are connected with a class of work which has gone out of fashion regrettably—that is to say, with genuine burlesque. It would be a healthy thing for our stage if it saw rather more of honest burlesque, which is apt to operate as a valuable, forcible kind of criticism. The causes that have put in out of fashion certainly are not connected with the question of public taste seeing that the last real burlesque offered in London was very successful. The last observation that I have space to quote is somewhat heretical. It is the statement that Sir John has always considered Touchstone "unduly overrated"; and although I share with every Englishman a profound reverence for the genius of our great national poet and dramatist, I am bound to say that I consider some of his clowns to be very dull dogs indeed!" Not a few of the critics will sympathise with Sir John in this; I have often thought sympathetically of the hard lot of intelligent actors studying the parts of some of the Shakespearian clowns, with a feeling that they ought to be funny in them and a despairing wonder how they can accomplish their task. The reminiscences will be continued next month.

E. F. S.

TELEPHOTOGRAPHY.

A New Power for the Photographer.

There was a growing tendency a short time back to confuse telephotography, or the photography of objects at a distance, with phototelegraphy, or the transmission of a photographic image between distant points by means of electricity. Happily the Patent Office has laid down the law on the subject by adopting te'ephotography and phototelegraphy as distinct and definite classifications, and the confusion, although it still exists, is not likely to last. It would be absurd if it did, for telephotography has been an accepted term in the sense noted above for nearly a score of years, and is sufficiently accurate etymologically to satisfy all but purists.

It is in regard to doubtful facility of working that telephotography has been, and still to some extent is, unpopular. Until lately it has not been sufficiently well understood that, in order to get the best results out of a telephoto lens, whether in focussing or exposure, it is necessary to affix to it a long hood for the purpose of preventing interal reflections from the surfaces of the lenses. Without this simple adjunct telephotography is generally a heart-breaking performance, in which a weak elusive image appears on the focussing screen, and a flat, foggy negative is the ultimate result. With a properly adjusted hood telephotography becomes nearly as easy as ordinary photography, and telephotographs at fairly high magnifications can be readily obtained which will stand enlargement, and are otherwise not to be distinguished from ordinary sun-pictures.

Once it is made clear that telephotography is not difficult, and that the telephoto lens, which, by the way, is quite an inexpensive instrument, does its work satisfactorily, there is not much scope or necessity for expatiating on the new power thus placed in the photographer's hands. Of the uses of telephotography several are quite obvious. It is clearly to the advantage of a photographer, for instance, who has climbed to a goodly eminence, to be able to take a succession of interesting pictures without stirring a foot, whereas with the ordinary lens he might, before resuming a weary march down dale ard again up hill, be able to take at most one or two flat and unconvincing "general views." In Alpine climbing this facility assumes new importance, since the skilful telephotographer is often enabled to map out for the benefit of future climbers the approach to new peaks which he himself has not time or inclination to attempt.

The extent to which telephotography may eventually become serviceable for naval and military purposes can hardly be gauged at present with any degree of accuracy. It is thought by experts that, in any case, for siege work its usefulness would be such that a proper military telephotographic equipment ought certainly to be regarded as part of the special preparations for the attack or defence of fortresses. Already the School of Military Engineering at Chatham has taken some steps in this direction, and very possibly during the ensning summer military telephotography may be the subject of some progressive and practical experiments. In balloon work the necessity for compartively long exposures except at low magnifications is an obstacle to the use of the telephoto lens in cases where the problem is to show guns at about five miles' range. But there is a distinct probability that thanks to the increased definition which is being obtained, and which permits considerable subsequent enlargement, the use of ponderous long focus lenses in balloons will soon be discontinued, and a carefully designed telephotographic apparatus installed in every airship employed in observation work.

Unquestionably there is a great future before telephotography in the Navy and among yachtsmen; but here, again, a special equipment is necessary to secure instantaneous results. It goes without saying that sea mists render the telephoto lens useless, but who cannot call to mind occasions when from a ship's deck objects on the coastline perhaps two or three miles distant are defined with exquisite clearness, and can be readily "sorted out" with even a lowpower glass? An ordinary photograph in such circumstances is useless, but a telephotograph at from six to eight magnifications may prove a permanent record of the greatest interest or utility, as the case may be.

When we add to the above the valuable assistance which telephotography can lend to the naturalist, the architect, and the engineer—to say nothing of its ability to render Press photography much less of a glaring nuisance to public characters than it is under ordinary conditions—it will be abundantly clear that the telephoto lens must be taken seriously and is well worth a little extra trouble in mastering its peculiarities. It has suffered in the past from being exploited before it was properly understood, and it is a circumstance at once melancholy and, from some standpoints, satisfactory, that magnificent telephoto lenses can sometimes be picked up second-hand for a mere song. But now that the main difficulties in connection with telephotography have been removed, and its principles are being elucidated, there is no question that this useful and fascinating study is on the high road to a real and lasting popularity. Some reference is due to the men whose work in the past has given telephotography in the present a chance of attaining a really important position in the field of practical science. The late Thomas Dallmeyer will always be regarded as the pioneer of the telephoto lens. His was the first practical instrument placed on the market some seventeen years ago, but Miethe and Steinheil were also very early workers in the same field. Other leading opticians. Zeiss, Goerez, Beck, and Voigtlander have made telephoto lenses for some years past, and this year Messrs. Rose have added a new series to their other well-known optical productions.

A CITY OF PILLS.

J. Olivier Curwood to "The Technical World Magazine" says that Detroit, Mich., turns out more than three-quarters of the world's supply of pills, or in round numbers six thousand millions. Over two thousand different varieties of pills are made here—enough, the writer assures us, "to reach three times around the earth at the equator." He goes on: "Interesting statistics are gathered by the pill-manufacturers, and these satistics show that the 'pill habit' is rapidly on the increase in the United States, and at the present time is growing at the rate of twenty per cent. a year. This tremendous increase is brought about mostly by women, who have largely given up the liquid patent medicines of old for the more easily carried pill, for, according to the report of a large number of physicians in eighteen great American cities, there is hardly a woman who is not a user of pills of some kind or other. Each year about two hundred new makes are added to Detroit's list of pills, for pilldiscoverers are ceaseless in their endeavours. . . . . Few people, when swallowing their pills, for a moment dream that romance and tragedy play a large part in the building up of these little pellets. Few stop to consider that the entire world is scoured for the materials which are found in pills, that expeditions are sent into the frozen North, and others into the wildest parts of South America, Ceylon, Africa, and Asia. The hunt for herbs and barks is as unceasing as that for gold, and sometimes it is no less exciting. Even fishing fleets are chartered by Detroit pharmaceutical institutions, and at certain seasons in the year these fleets scour the seas for these creatures which contain valuable oils used in the making of pills." One manufacturer of pills, Mr. Curwood tells us, led to South America an expedition costing dols. 20,000 in search of a valuable drug, and he was so long in the wilderness of the Amazon region that his friends supposed him to have perished. Another representative of Detroit pill firm crossed the entire South American continent on horseback.

FATHER OF THE NAVY.

Admiral Moorman's 80 Years' Service.

The "Father of the Navy," Admiral Richard Moorman, reached his ninety-eighty year on Easter Sunday.

The veteran admiral has another unique distinction. He was once courtmartialled for keeping the yellow fever out of his ship during an epidemic. That was in 1859. The extra intelligent officer (he was captain of the "Cossack" at the time) was sent Home to Portsmouth from the West Indies for the trial, a remarkable proceeding. A written defence was demanded of Captain Moorman, but he protested be would make a verbal defence; and at last was allowed to do so. He pointed out that his offence (the introduction of new sanitary rules in his ship, on his own initiative), actually meant that he was on his trial for successfully endeavouring to keep away fever from his charge. Of course, he was honourably acquitted.

The veteran officer lives in the land where all good people go who have done their work and can choose the right environment for rest and reflection—Exmouth, South Devon. He is still a good judge of fit things. In that delectable place a "Leader" representative found him, the focus for all sorts of congratulatory messages.

The old sailor is still surprisingly full of life, though only two points from a century. Looking at him, one gathers that a long course of brine is a preservative, Alert and keen as he is, you realise it is good to be old even in a world, that is always young—good when you have kept pace with that world, like the admiral, and have rich memories that the young have not, and silver hair which in charm can beat their auburn. The admiral even now can make a youngster understand what a splendid thing life is.

It is the admiral's regret that he saw no fighting. But when one has a vista down the seas as long as the admiral's, any actual service amounts to no more than a reduced incident there, hardly discernible on the waves; and if it isn't there it is hardly missed in such a big place.

81 YEARS ON THE NAVY LIST.

"I joined the navy when I

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE

HIGH COURT.

BANK OF BENGAL VS. BIRKMYRES.

Mr. Pugh's Address.

COURT RESERVES JUDGMENT.

At the Calcutta High Court on Friday Mr. Justice Chitty resumed the hearing of the suit of the Bank of Bengal against Messrs. Birkmyre Bros.

Mr. Sinha, Mr. Gregory and Mr. Stokes, instructed by Messrs. Morgan and Co., appeared for the plaintiff Bank. Mr. Eardley Norton, Mr. Knight and Mr. Evan Pugh, instructed by Messrs. Pugh and Co., represented the defendant firm.

Mr. Pugh continued his address on behalf of Birkmyre Brothers.

Referring to the question of the knowledge of the Bank, Mr. Pugh said that on the 27th February Bruce Smith practically found out that the whole of the Bank's security had gone and only some Rs. 50,000 worth of jute was left to answer for Rs. 2,80,000. Now was Bruce Smith at that time able to report that "an extremely able swindle was carried out on me without any fault on my part?" Counsel submitted that Bruce Smith could not have done so. Bruce Smith could have had no case at all. Bruce Smith had been grossly careless and negligent and had been warned by Mr. Grey that Savage's business was a rotten business. The Bank wrote and said "it is obvious this man is pledging to us goods which have not been paid for. The Bank don't want to pay for goods on credit." The Bank also took exception to Savage's account and they warned Bruce Smith about it. They wrote to Bruce Smith "if you are satisfied he has a cash credit intact of Rs. 70,000 you can let him have, etc." Was there any warranty to say that Savage held that cash capital? By cash capital the Bank did not mean stock in trade. The Bank meant a capital that was available either in cash or it might be Government securities, but available. Bruce Smith did not satisfy himself of this and therefore he was liable to be found fault with by his Directors. Bruce Smith knew that Savage did not have this cash capital. Bruce Smith had admitted that he was party to what might be described as a scheme to swindle the "biparis."

Chitty, J.: That was brought out by a process of cross-examination. He was completely confused. It was brought out by a process of reasoning "and therefore you must have been a party, etc.," and he said "yes." I don't think you can take that answer seriously.

Mr. Pugh: But he did say it, not once or twice. He repeated it about four times.

Chitty, J.: The man was completely confused.

Mr. Pugh: Why was he confused? Because he was cross-examined. There is no difficulty.

Chitty, J.: Very well. Go on.

Mr. Pugh continuing said Bruce Smith got up and told a story when he knew that there were documents contradicting him. But Bruce Smith did admit this, that he knew perfectly well Savage had not the money to pay and had to get jute in—

Chitty, J. (interrupting): It is very easy for us, as the Advocate-General put it, looking back to say he must have known or ought to have known. But taking him at that time did he know? I have some little doubt.

Mr. Pugh: Where was he to get the money from?

Chitty, J.: Yes, but if you had asked that at the time it would not have been difficult to answer. I think we must look at it in the way the Advocate-General says.

Mr. Pugh: They say that the 55,000 maunds had gone down to Calcutta and that money was available for him in some form or another. That is what the witnesses say they believed.

Chitty, J.: It is difficult to say how a man could believe that 53,000 maunds had gone out between these days. It is almost physically impossible so that one must know they did not believe that.

Mr. Pugh: Then if it did not go what has happened to it?

Chitty, J.: It was not there.

Mr. Pugh: If Bruce Smith believed—which he could not have done—that this large stock had gone down to Calcutta, then he knew that Savage must have lost the money or that those stock memos were not true. The earlier stock memos that Savage never had this jute were true. Bruce Smith knew that since the 27th Savage had no money and yet Savage was supposed to be getting in jute. Savage suddenly walks in with 24,000 maunds on his stock memo. Where did it come from? Is it possible, however famous, however stupid, however big a fool a man may be that he could have believed that was a genuine document.

Did Savage, asked Mr. Pugh, explain to Bruce Smith "oh my dear Bruce Smith I was only pretending. It was a huge joke my telling you jute was coming in an I expected to have the godowns full in a few days. Here I have this Christmas box in store for you, this small surprise packet. I only intended to show what a good fellow I was." Would it not occur to Bruce Smith to say "what in the world has this man done. He has let me in and it looks as of he is now going to let somebody else in." The first thing a banker would have done would have been to look into his account. Savage had no money since the 27th and either must be getting the jute on credit or the stock memo must be false. Savage had not a copper, Bruce Smith was pressing him to get the Bank covered and there was a telegram from the head office to use every endeavour to get the Bank covered. Bruce Smith had been doing his best—which was a poor best—to get the Bank secured but had failed when suddenly Savage walked in with these letters of hypothecation. Could Bruce Smith have believed the jute was there and if it was there did Savage get it by honest means? Bruce Smith, however, did not mind. As a banker of position and experience he would say "you have got to fill these godowns but I don't care how you do it." That was the position of affairs. Some one would have to go short but the Bank would be covered. Did his Lordship believe that Bruce Smith was being deceived? It was incredible. When it was explained the evidence was absolutely conclusive against him. The same argument applied as regards the four lakhs of rupees worth of jute. It was absolutely preposterous that anybody in his senses would believe that. Why should Bruce Smith believe it. Counsel submitted his Lordship would not believe that Bruce Smith believed it. Bruce Smith knew perfectly well that the jute was not there and if he did not know he ought to have known.

Referring to Moberley's visit, Mr. Pugh said that Moberley went to Naraingunge on the 13th to stop Savage's business but when he got the news of Birkmyre's bills he refrained from taking any steps in the hope that Birkmyre's bills would be accepted and that the Bank would then be in a position to hold Birkmyres to this acceptance and at the same time keep all the jute on the premises for themselves. Moberley went there to do his duty. It was impossible to suppose that Moberley did not ascertain on 13th that the 4,000 bales were not there. What was the difference between the 13th and the 17th? On the 17th they had Birkmyre's acceptance, on the 13th they had not. Counsel asked his Lordship to take the position by steps. The position would have been practically the same whether Birkmyre's excepted or not so far as the bills were concerned. Supposing it was Bank jute on the stock memo and supposing Birkmyre's refused acceptance, would the Bank have given Savage any more money?

Chitty, J.: That is speculation.

Mr. Pugh: They could not possibly let themselves in for any more. The result would be this. If you are not going to advance him money you must shut him down, or let him get goods on credit and then shut him down. That is taking it that the jute was stock memo jute under him to the Bank. Supposing on the other hand the 4,000 bales were outside the stock memo and Birkmyre's refused, the Bank are no worse off. Acceptance or refusal makes no difference to them if the goods were there. In fact we know the price had risen four annas and assuming that Birkmyre's refused the Bank would have been Rs. 4,000 better off than if Birkmyre's accepted.

Mr. Pugh then went on to say that it was as clear as daylight that Moberley found out what Savage's position was on that date and finding Savage had not got the jute, the temptation as a banker and a bank official wishing to save his colleague, Bruce Smith and wishing to get his Bank secured and anxious for the audes he would get—led him to yield and to say in his mind "let us shift this risk on to Birkmyres's, let them be responsible."

Mr. Pugh next went on to say that bearing in mind the gross fraud discovered by Bruce Smith on the 27th February, the telegram from the head office to get Savage's account put in order and the fact that the Bank was covered on the 11th March, what possible reason could be suggested for Bruce Smith allowing Savage's account to get out of order again that day to the extent of Rs. 35,000. Counsel could not conceive a Bank agent who had a good deal to answer to his superior for his carelessness, giving a further advance when there was really no justification for such an advance, Bruce Smith went to Savage's premises on the 11th and knew that Birkmyre's jute and the Alliance jute were not there. Then what was the position? The Bank was unsecured again and the bills were of no particular good at all. Then Bruce Smith thought that he must keep Savage going in order to give Savage a chance to cover the Bank's security and with that object in view he gave Savage this advance of Rs. 35,000.

Chitty, J.: That assumes that Bruce Smith knew of the terms of the contract. There is no particular reason to suppose he did.

Mr. Pugh: At that time there were rumours all over Naraingunge and Dacca that Savage was broke. We have it that Briant wrote to his partner Shorrock and Shorrock in turn informed the Bank that Savage's business was in a precarious state and that Savage was practically broke.

On the 14th March, continued Mr. Pugh, they had this incident, namely, that Moberley said he went to Naraingunge but did not go to Savage's premises.

Chitty, J.: The explanation of that is that they met Savage at the Naraingunge pay office, and that from there Savage went straight to catch the steamer en route for Calcutta.

Mr. Pugh proceeding asked his Lordship to hold as a fact that Bruce Smith and Moberley knew that these 4,000 bales of jute were not in Savage's premises at any rate before the 13th. Counsel further said that it was impossible to believe that Moberley and Bruce Smith did not know that but if they did not know that it was by reason of a process which could only be described as wilfully shutting their eyes. That at any rate, counsel submitted, was made out.

Dealing with the question of fraud, Mr. Pugh said the question was this, did Savage make a statement that those 4,000 bales were in his premises? Counsel submitted that Savage did make that statement, first through Martelli, the broker and, second, in the documents which were sent forward on his account. Those documents came forward accompanying the bills. That was a statement by Savage which was fitted to deceive, which was intended to deceive and which did in fact deceive. Hence there was fraud. There was no question of standing by in fraudulent silence. It was an absolutely plain fraud by Savage. Now that fraud by Savage would vitiate the bills of exchange so long as they remained in Savage's hands unless Savage sued.

Chitty, J.: How can Savage sue on the bills of exchange.

Mr. Pugh: Suppose he had drawn them to his own order.

Chitty, J.: But he did not. We must take the bills as they were.

Mr. Pugh: He could never have sued on these bills originating under these circumstances. Then if you have a contract which was originally made with Savage who was the drawer of the bill—

Chitty, J.: Whose contract?

Mr. Pugh: The contract contained in the bills.

Chitty, J.: There are two or three contracts in the bills.

Mr. Pugh: Whatever the position was Savage was the originator and the bills would be either to pay Savage or on Savage's order or a third person named by Savage. In any of those cases it would originate from a request by Savage and it would be considered to be a statement by Savage that these bales were there.

After citing a couple of cases reported in 7 Chancery Appeals, page 534, and 1892 Appeal Cases, page 201 on the point, as to whether having knowledge of certain points the Bank must be taken to have known of the fraud, Mr. Pugh submitted on the facts of this case assuming the 4,000 bales were there that they must have been on the stock memo. Whatever way it was they must have been under the Bank's lien, stock memo or no stock memo.

Chitty, J.: What jute are you meaning?—The 4,000 bales?

Mr. Pugh: Yes.

Mr. Pugh then went on to say that that jute must have been jute which would be under lien to the Bank. If it was stock memo jute "ex-hypothesi" it would be under lien to the Bank. Savage and the Bank were joint servants and they put it either on the basis of as jute sale or that Savage was an agent for the Bank without sale. If it was a jute sale by them they must both carry it out. How then could the Bank recover on a bill for which the consideration was that they must both join in a sale.

After referring to Benjamin on Sales, page 11, Mr. Pugh said it was not Birkmyre's case and it had never been anybody's case that that jute was on the stock memo. The case as made by the Bank was that it was outside their jute. Even if it was outside the Bank were still mortgagees and both the Bank and Savage were bound to carry it out. Even if it was on the stock memo they could sell the Bank's lien but were bound to give delivery.

Chitty, J.: Anything more?

Mr. Pugh: I only want to say one word to the question whether Birkmyre's ought to have made enquiries as to this transaction.

Chitty, J.: They could have but did not.

Mr. Pugh. It would only come in under Section 18 of the Contract Act. I submit that that Section does not apply to his case. I have considered it and if your Lordship thinks there is anything in it I am prepared to argue it. How could they send up to inspect these bales.

Chitty, J.: Mr. Hutchison admitted that it was physically possible in the ordinary sense that they might have sent a wire or sent to Bruce Smith or anybody else.

Mr. Pugh: They might have done that but your Lordship will remember that Bruce Smith says there were many such transactions and that no such inspection was ever made.

Chitty, J: Mr. Hutchison might have ascertained if he had so chosen whether the 4,000 bales were there or not.

Mr. Pugh: The question is whether he is Prejudiced if he did not do so.

Chitty, J: I don't think there is any question of prejudice at all. It is a question of obligation.

Mr. Pugh cited Power on Fraud and submitted that there was no obligation. The point did not arise because there was no question of silence here. The sole question was whether there was a fraudulent statement in his document.

His Lordship reserved judgment.

In answer to a question by Mr. Pugh, his Lordship said he would not deliver judgment before the 1st of next month.

POLICE COURT.

A THIEVING SERVANT.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector O'Brien charged one Abdulla Sharif Kader Sharif with theft, as a servant, of copper pots, valued at Rs. 7, belonging to one Fakir Mahomed, a baker. It appeared from evidence that the complainant on opening his shop on the morning of the 17th instant found the pots missing. Subsequently, he received certain information in consequence of which he asked the accused if he had taken the pots. The accused denied all knowledge of them. He was handed over to the police whom he pointed out the place where he had put the pots. The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

KIDNAPPING MINORS.

AT the Mazagon Police Court, Bombay, on Monday, Mr. P. H. Dastur disposed of the case in which Inspector Cauty charged Arjun Shivram, a Hindu, with kidnapping two children with intent to commit theft. It appeared from the evidence that last Saturday the accused went to a chawl at Jacob's Circle and seeing ornaments on the persons of two children playing on the first floor of the building persuaded them to go with him to a sweetmeat shop. He there purchased for them some sweets and took them to a solitary place, where a neighbour of the children saw them and had the accused arrested. The accused was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT AT A STATION.

AT the Mazagon Police Court, Bombay, on Monday before Mr. C. H. Setalwad, Inspector R. Mirza of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Police charged Yesan Babaji and Madhu Rama, Hindus, with the theft of a purse containing Rs. 110 belonging to one Ibrahim Gulam. The evidence showed that on the 13th instant the complainant was purchasing a ticket at the Dadar Station when he felt a jerk and on turning round saw the first accused giving the purse to the second accused. He seized both of them and handed them over to the police. The first accused was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment. The second accused, who had eight previous convictions against him, was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for two years including two months' solitary confinement and to receive twenty-five stripes. He was further ordered to report his place of residence to the police for five years after his release from jail.

A VAGRANT.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Jones charged Karl Gaeryer, a German, with being a vagrant. The accused stated that he came to Bombay six weeks ago from Calcutta. Of the six weeks he had passed three in the Sailors' Home and three in the streets. The accused was ordered to be sent to the Workhouse.

THE sixth list of veterans who have been provided for by the committee of the Veterans' Relief Fund has been issued. The list includes the names of sixty-seven veterans, the majority of whom have served in the Crimea or in the Indian Mutiny, and in both campaigns. Some sixteen of the old soldiers possess in addition the long service and good conduct medals.

THE public had become accustomed to look forward to the annual Academy banquet, as a feast of reason and a flow of soul. Yet at this year's dinner there were no speeches worth reporting. A correspondent, who signs himself "One of the Crowd," writes to this morning's "Times," explaining how this came about. He say:—Instead of filling the greater part of a page with a report of interesting and perhaps brilliant speechs, you will have to content yourself with stating that the dinner took place, and that such-and-such eminent persons were there. For this year, to the surprise of everybody, the guests who received the coveted invitation cards were given to understand that there were to be no speeches. They were asked to dine, but without the hope that they would take away the memory of what might be compared with the famous utterances with which men like the late Lord Sansbury, Bishop Creighton, and Matthew Arnold, or like Mr. Kipling and Sir John Fisher, had delighten or amused them in the past. What is the reason? Not, certainly, the whishes of the Academicians, who are well aware of the importance which the speeches at the banquet have each year added to their exhibition. It is said, on what seems to be good authority, that the suppression of the speeches was suggessed, or commended, by the royal head and patron of the Academy, who, however unwilling he may have been to interfere with an old and honoured custom, yielded to the wish of an illustrious member of his house, tired of having annually to reply to the toast of his health. It might have been thought, sir, that if his Majesty when Prince of Wales replied to that toast year after year with assiduity and obvious pleasure, the royal personage in question, who is an excellent speaker, might willingly have done the same.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

THE RUSH FOR PARIS.

There is an old American saying to the effect that 'a green Christmas makes a white Easter." Certainly writes our Paris Lady Correspondent the expectation which ran high in the breasts of the English and American tourists—who were of opinion that in Paris at least they might count on fair, if not good, weather for their holiday migration—was doomed from the first to disappointment, and the unfriendly state of the Channel during the few days which preceded Easter was only the precursor of the gusty weather with which it made its entry. Nevertheless, there has, perhaps, hardly ever been a year in which the hotels have been so brimful of the alien tourist element, immense numbers of whom are extending their holiday into the present week. Outside Paris, in the more unsheltered country ways, the trees are still practically leafless, but in the Champs Elysees the horse chestnuts are already hanging down limp little green bands, and the slim boles of the trees in the Bois de Boulogne are powdered with the fresh buds, which seem greener and more fairy-like in those sylvan miniature thickets than in any other part of the world.

THE CHOICE OF HEADGEAR.

Naturally enough, with so many tourists in the city, the milliners are doing a lively trade, and reaping a golden harvest. Although when reckoned in francs, the sum total of a hat sounds infinitely more alarming than when measured out in sovereigns, most women, whether British or American, spend their first hours in Paris choosing headgear, and would as soon think of returning to their respective homes without at least one Paris model as they would of neglecting to visit the Louvre, Notre Dame, or the tomb of Napoleon. Very odd, too, do the Parisian creations look on the tousled and plainly dressed heads of some of the travellers. This year's hats call insistently for hair, and most well dressed women consider that they need several bunches of curls on their dressing tables when adjusting their headgear in order to "stop up the gap," as the coiffeur puts it. Parisiennes grudge nothing spent on their heads, from the most costly "postiche" to the latest veil, and the most popular style of the moment as regards the "chevelure" is an arrangement of hair plait and little curls, the last being only employed as accessories.

THE NEW PLATED COIFFURE.

Some women, however, go to the length of wearing two plaits, one, which must be very long and full, being laid round the forehead low over the eyes, in the place where the Grecian woman used to place her fillet, and where the same wreath of metal leaves and barries so often rests nowadays in imitation o old styles, while it trails off to less considerable dimensions round the back of the head. At a fashionable "premiere this week, a curious and entirely original scheme was carried out by the plait being thrown round the head on one side. It was laid just above the left car, and brought up across the head quite on the top, the hair on the right side being brushed up to make a large and very full pouf to counterbalance the heavy plait on the opposite side. To keep these poufs of hair inflated to the correct fulness, a woman who owns only the average quantity of locks—which in these days of nerve troubles and over-energy is quite a small proportion compared with what it was in the time of our grandmothers—must adopt the neat waved transformation on a fine comb, which can be slipped beneath her own hair, and supports it in the condition of crisp softness which is essential to produce the right effect. Naturally enough, with such a demand, many of the large house are charging very high prices for these plaits and curls, but there are, besides, admirable ciffeurs with less showy premises where it is possible to get for moderate and reasonable figures quite enough to produce the proper appearance of a "grosse tete" without which no self-respecting woman can show herself in any large assembly to-day.

ST. MARK'S EVE.

Probably the most striking of the fragments left by the poet Keats is that entitled the "Eve of St. Mark." It tells how the heroine, living in "the old minster square," took up a curious volume of saint-lore and read it in the fading light by the window.

Until the dusk eve left her dark
Upon the legend of St. Mark.

The poem was to turn on the old superstition of watching in the churchyard on St. Mark's Eve. Keats had already told of a very different vigil in his "Eve of St. Agnes"; that was a vigil of love, this was to be a vigil foretelling disease or death. Too little was written for us to foresee what the poet would have made of it. It was supposed that those persons who were to die, or even to be seriously in during the coming year, would be seen passing into the church by any watcher at the porch. The watching was from eleven at night to one in the morning; and in some instances, to be effective, the vigil had to be repeated three years in succession. But there seem to have been some cases in which the vigil was also used as a species of love-divination. In Northamptonshire a venturous maid would carry a leafy branch and lay it in the porch, to fetch at midnight. If she was to be married during the year she would see a marriage procession pass into the church, her own figure appearing as the bride; but if she was to die unwedded, the procession seen would be a funeral. It seems that the watching might be done by proxy. At Helpstone (John Clare's village) there was a man known as Ben Barr who used to undertake the vigil on behalf of his fellow-villagers; but there is reason to believe that the fates that he chose to forsee depended largely on a few pence slipped into his hand previously, and he would prophesy death or marriage according to whether this douceur had been honoured in the breach or the observance. Such a deputising watcher, however he mghit laugh in his sleeve, might do much harm to nervous countryfolk. Of course, it is not difficult to find supposed evidence in favour of such vigils; thus a writer in the "Connoisseur" says: "I am sure that my own sister Hetty, who died just before the Christmas, stood in the church-porch to see all that were to die that year in our parish; and she saw her own apparition." The watching was sometimes observed on St. John's or Midsummer Eve.

St. Mark's was formerly observed as a strict fast and rest day; no ploughing or other field-labour were done, and prayers were put up for the corn. There is a tale of an ale-wife who dared to brew on this day, and as a punishment her house was burned down, while a farmer who ventured to plough lost an ox. They were leisurely days when these superstitious could be observed; modern industry had to get rid of the saints' days. An early rhyme, coupling two saints whose festivals have only one day to separate them, says:—

St. George says Goe;
St. Mark says Hoe.

But wheather St. Mark merely says "Hoe!" in a style of sarcasm or, whether it is counsel to employ the hoe agriculturally, does not appear.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I Railway, for the week ending 25th April shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1907 of 310,020 maunds and Rs. 91,400 in the earnings.

BY THE WAY.

G. B. S. AND A. S. D.

Mr. Bernard Shaw has been insulted somewhat in the manner of Pooh-Bah. The proprietors of an American weekly paper printed a story from his pen—was it a new one, we wonder?—and not only paid for it, but sent an additional cheque, for £20. This was awarded as a bonus or prize, because the story was considered the best received during the quarter in which it appeared. Mr. Shaw it very angry. His anger has found vent in a letter; and, not content with relieving his soul by wards, he has returned the cheque. He denies the right of the proprietors to pay him more than enough. He resents the imputation in the efforts of other story-writers—which is a very pure form of magnanimity. Further, he questions the right of the proprietors to have a say in such a matter. Who are they to declare that his story was the best? Are they prosterity? Are they the verdict of history? It reads like Dickens. We begin to think Mr. Shaw must be a Dickens character born out of due time, and by some mistake outside the pages of a book.

THE MODESTY OF VICTOR HUGO.

M. Capponi, the "doyen" of the Italian newspaper correspondents at Paris, is publishing his reminiscences. One of his best stories relates to Victor Hugo, on whose eightieth birthday he called to present the homage of the foreign Press:

We entered (he writes) and found Victor Hugo seated in a great arm-chair, as on a throne, surrounded by his literary court. He welcomed us with a kindly smile lighting up his robust face, framed in a thick white beard. I felt a little nervous, but, collecting my courage, recited the compliment which I had so carefully rehearsed. I told him that the correspondents of the foreign newspapers wished to associate themselves in the homage which the entire French nation was paying to him as the greatest living poet and the greatest living author. Victor Hugo, when I had finished, took hold of my arm and said, giving it a friendly squeeze. "I am quite of your opinion." "And we withdrew," M. Capponi concludes, "only too pleased to think that Victor Hugo shared our opinion of his merits."

SUSSEX IRON.

Earl De La Warr, by successfully working the iron ore on his Buckhurst estate, is reviving an industry for which Sussex has been celebrated since the invasion of Julius Cæsar. The golden age of the Sussex ironworks extended roughly from the reign of Henry VIII. to the commencement of the eighteenth century. During that period complaints were constantly made that the timber of the county was being destroyed by the ironmasters, and several Acts were passed regulating the cutting of wood for use as charcoal in the furnaces. The massive iron railings around St. Paul's Cathedral were cast at Lamberhurst, and cost over £11,000, Sussex ironworks were gradually ruined by the use of coal for smelting in the West and North of England, and the last forge was abandoned about 1822.

"R. L. S." AND THE OPIUM HABIT.

Stevenson had a horror of the opium habit. The Rev. W. E. Clarke, in the "Chronicle" of the London Missionary Society, gives a letter which the novelist sent when in the island to the native King of Samoa on the subject, in which he says: Nothing is more quickly learned [than the opium habit]; it passes from one to another like a song; nothing is so pernicious; it feeds upon unaccustomed races like a fire upon dry wood. And I assure your Majesty no race appears less able to stand the results of this drug than that to which your Majesty belongs, and over so great a portion of which your Majesty is called upon to rule. Stevenson concludes a long letter by suggesting to the King that "any foreigner, other than a doctor, or a missionary acting as a doctor, who shall be found to have distributed the drug, either for money or as a gift, should at once be deported from the islands."

A RECTOR'S £20 STIPEND.

Canon McLarney, rector of the cathedral parish of Clonfert, Co. Galway, told this vestry last year that Goldsmith's country clergyman was passing rich with £40 a year, but he would beat that record, as he was passing rich with £30 a year. At the Easter Vestry recently he stated that he can now beat his own record, as his stipend is becoming "smaller and beautifully less"—£20 a year is now the munificent income upon which he is expected to live. Were it not for the fact that he received financial help from his relatives, brother clergy, and other friends he should have been without the necessaries of life. The Vesty unanimously resolved: "That special subscriptions and donations towards the Sustentation Fund be invited, which may be sent to the parochial treasurer, Mr. Richard W. Finney, Hemmingsville, Banagher, King's County."

DISADVANTAGES OF THE BLOOD ROYAL.

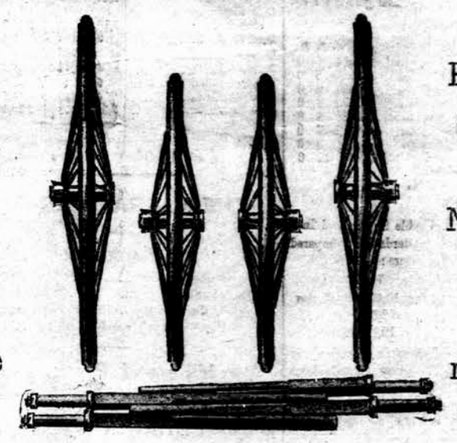
A book to be published this week by Messrs. Collier and Co. is "Never Say Die," written in the form of a novel by the Grand Duke Michael Michaelowitch. In his preface the Grand Duke deals candidly with the disadvantages surrounding members of the blood-royal. He says: Belonging, as I do, to the Imperial Blood, and being a member of one of the reigning Houses, I should like to prove to the world how wrong it is in thinking—as the majority of mankind are apt to do—that we are the happiest beings on this earth. There is no doubt that financially we are well situated, but is wealth the only happiness in this world? Take also into consideration the many official duties belonging to our position, and how much more we are exposed to public opinion than simpler mortals. Which is the greatest happiness in this world? Surely love for a woman—the choice of our future wife and family life. And even in this we have not the facilities of private individuals. We have less choice, and there is often the question of religion. "So," adds the Grand Duke, "it will be easily understood what a terrible lottery marriage is, and why, consequently, there are so few happy unions."

NOTICES WHICH MAKE YOU SMILE.

There is quite a rich crop of humour, usually unconscious, to be reaped by the observant in the notices displayed in shop windows, of which the following announcement by a Southened birdfancier is not at all a bad sample: "Doves for sale, cheap. Eat nearly anything. Fond of children." Not long ago a Farringdon-road butcher had in his window this notice: "Wanted, a respectable boy for beef sausages"; an East End publican announced, "Billiard-tables upstairs, 1s. per 100"; and a well-known High Wycombe tobacconist proclaims from his shop window: "This shop is open on Sundays from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m., in spite of Charles II." "Wanted, a warehouseman," ran another similar notice. "Applicants must be accustomed to rigorous discipline. Only the offers of such candidates will be entertained who have served in the Army or been married for a considerable length of time." Equally amusing is the following notice by a Japanese laundryman in America: "Contrary to our opposite company, we will most cleanly and carefully wash our customers with possible cheap prices as follows—Ladies, two dollars per 100; gentlemen, 1½ dollars per 100."

A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.
The best BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER of the System
WILKINSON'S
SARSAPARILLA
WONDERFUL PURIFIER & HUMAN BLOOD
A RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND IMPOVERISHED FEELINGS.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.
Be sure you get WILKINSON'S
N.B. the signature of the Proprietor and Trade Mark, are upon every GENUINE bottle.
To avoid impositions the Public are respectfully asked to notice this.
Fortify the System against Disease with PURE BLOOD.
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA
Has over 75 Years' World-Wide Reputation.
Sold by all Chemists and Dealers in Medicines.
AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited. KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

JOHN MOIR & SON,
Purveyors by Royal Warrant to His Majesty the King
PROVISION MANUFACTURERS OF LONDON, ABERDEEN & SEVILLE.
Awarded 13 GOLD MEDALS for Superior Quality.
ARMY & NAVY RATIONS
In 2 lb. Tins.
COMPLETE PRICE LIST AVAILABLE.
Wholesale Depots: BOMBAY, KARACHI AND CALCUTTA
Where large and varied stocks are held for IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
Managing Agents: SAMUEL FITZE & Co., Ld
RETAIL FROM ALL PROVISION MERCHANTS THROUGHOUT INDIA

HIGH GRADE STEEL WHEELS
FOR
VICTORIAS AND DOG CARTS.
SPECIALLY MADE FOR INDIA.
Light Strong Handsome Durable

Hubs & Spokes Full Nickeled Rims Aluminum.
FITTED WITH
HIGH GRADE ENGLISH PATTERN RUBBER TYRE
AND EACH SET COMPLETE WITH
AXLES, FULL COLLINGE TYPE OR BALL BEARING.
Ask your nearest dealer to show you these or write to the
SOLE IMPORT AGENTS:
NEW YORK EXPORT & IMPORT Coy., BOMBAY.

Sounding the praises of Ayer's Hair Vigor. That's what every one does who uses this splendid preparation for the hair. If you don't want to praise it, then you must not use it. You see, you will be so pleased with it that you will just have to tell your friends all about it.

Ayer's Hair Vigor
removes dandruff, makes the hair grow thick and heavy.
Handsome hair, rich, glossy hair, always attracts. You may have just such hair if you will use Ayer's Hair Vigor. Accept no substitute.
Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

SAVARESSE'S SANDAL CAPSULES
Efficacious because absolutely pure English Oil Not made of Copaiba. Full directions in English.
Insist on SAVARESSE'S.

WHEN BALDNESS SETS IN OR HAIR BECOMES

KESHRANJAN OIL
THIN AND SPARSE OR FALLS OUT WITH THE TOWEL OR COMB
USE
KAVIRAJ N. N. SEN'S KESHRANJAN,
THE WORLD RENOWNED HAIR-FOOD.
KESHRANJAN is unrivalled.
KESHRANJAN is matchless.
KESHRANJAN is unsurpassed.
KESHRANJAN is imitated.
KESHRANJAN is original.
KESHRANJAN is first.
KESHRANJAN is foremost.
RE 1, PER BOTTLE. RE. 1-5 POST FREE.
FOR THE HAIR
OUR KARNARODANTAK TAILA or Ear-drops cures Otorrhœa, Otitis, Tympanitis, Inflammation, and all other distressing diseases of the ear. Deafness, if not long-standing, is sure to be cured by its use. Its effect is soothing and is free from all sorts of irritation. In the evacuation of pus and all other septic matter it possesses a remarkable power. Price per Phial As. 12; Packing and postage As. 5.
OUR KESHKALPA or Hair-dye is purely a vegetable preparation, free from lead or any deleterious matter. It is tonic and stimulating to the scalp and prevents the hair from falling off. It possesses cooling and soothing properties; even old men will look young by its application. It turns grey hair into "jet-black," and offers a fine glossy appearance to it. It is perfumed with an agreeable flavour. Its effect is permanent. Price of two different phials Rs. 2; Packing and postage As. 5.
OUR ASOKARISHTA—Cures speedily and permanently all sorts of female ailments such as Menorrhœa, Amenorrhœa, Menorrhagia, Dysmenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa, Sterility, the less Tumour, &c., &c. It is a safe remedy for inducing miscarriages and prevents the patient from catching a Puerperal fever if regularly given after delivery. Price per Phial Rs. 1-4. Packing and postage As. 4.
KAVIRAJ NAGENDRA NATH SEN,
Government Medical Diplomas-Holder.
M. C. E. (Paris), S. M. C. L., and M. S. A. S. (London), &c.
Nos. 18/1 & 19, Lower Chitpur Road, CALCUTTA.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS
A Female Remedy for all Irregularities.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

London, May 17.] [Bombay, May 18,

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
2 Boxes Sovereigns	5,242	Aden	Sundry Importers.
Gold Coins ...	7,589		
Rupees.....	45		
2 Cases Sovereigns	300	Bahrein ...	Hongkong Bank
Rupees.....	3,700		

BOMBAY MARKETS.

Monday Evening.] [18th May, 1908.

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates :–
Bank of England ...3 per cent. from 15th March.
Bank of Bengal .....7 per cent. „ 26th „
Bank of Bombay .....8 per cent. „ 16th April.
Bank of Madras ..... 9 per cent. „ 11th Feb.

Money :–
The Bank of Bombay cash balance is Rs. 80,000 down. There are borrowers for short periods up to two months at 7 per cent per annum.

Exchange :–
The London Discount Market is advised as firmer and Banks consequently have not been over keen for bills. Some Banks would only buy for the mail at 1s. 4 1-32d. 3 months' sight but there were others that would buy up to June but with little result as private paper remains very scarce. All Banks are sellers of T. T. at 1s. 3 27-32d. and demand Bank bills at 1s. 3 7-8d. but they do not find much enquiry. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	1s. 3 27/32d.
Demand Draft	1s. 3 7/8d.
Credits—3 months' sight..	1s. 4 1/32d.
Do. 6 months' sight—	1s. 4 5/32d.
Do 3 months' sight—France	169
Do 3 months' sight Marks	137
Hongkong—20 days' sight...	131 1/2
Yokohama—30 days sight ...	151 1/2
Shanghai— 30 days' sight ...	196 1/4

Government Paper :–
The market opened unchanged to-day 95 3-4 ready and 95 13-16 for delivery at the settlement. There was not much doing in the early part of the day, but in the afternoon there were some small buyers, rates closing unchanged but steadier in tone. Calcutta Market is steady at 95 3-4 ready and 95 7-8 for delivery in a month.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs 95 12
1st Settlement	„ 95 13

Bullion :–
On Saturday Bar silver in London closed 1-16 up at 24 1-4 for ready and 1-8 up at 24 5-16 for delivery forward in two months, New York was also 1-8 better at 62 5-8. Locally the market opened at 63 3-4 ex duty for cash but for the moment the demand has slackened and at the close the price for ready bars is down to 63 7-16. Forward quotations are given below. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

	Rs. a. p.
English Bar Gold	24 7 0
Australian Bar Gold	24 6 0
Bombay Bar Gold	24 2 0
English Shield Sovereigns	15 4 0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15 4 0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	63 7 0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	62 3 0
Ditto 2nd do. ...	62 11 0

COTTON.

Market Report :–
The following are the Visible Supply and Into Sight figures received here yesterday as compared with those of the previous two years :—

	Visible Supply.	Into Sight.
1908...	2,860,000 bales	10,600,000 bales
1907...	3,590,000 „	12,840,000 „
1906...	2,840,000 „	10,190,000 „

In sympathy with the advance in America, the local Market is steadier with prices quoted about Re. 2 higher all round. The demand is however limited, and business in contracts is confined to a few settlements for this month's delivery. The Market closes firm as under.

In ready cotton there was a better enquiry at Colaba by shippers, but holders are firm, and only a moderate business resulted. Mills also showed more disposition to buy, but prices are too high to admit of free purchases.

QUOTATIONS :–

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	234 5	May
Fine M. G. Nagpur Kampti	215	„
Fine M. G. Damangamm-Pulgaon	208 10	„
Fine M. G. Khangamm-Akola	203	„
Fine M. G. Amraoti ...	203	„
Fine M. G. Muttia ...	197 8	„
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ..	191 2	„
Fine M. G. Khandeish ..	199	„
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	189	„
Good Bagalkot Dijapur ...	204	„
Good Westerns	203	„
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	234	„

NEW CROP.

	Rs.	
Good M. G. Broach ...	245	March 09
Fine M. G. Khangamm-Akola	209	January 09
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	198 0	„ „
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	195 8	„ „
F. G. H. G. Bengals ...	184 5	„ „

Liverpool Opener :–

Opening Tone...	Firm.
Estimated Sales	12,000 bales.
Total Imports	2,000 „

Future Delivery Prices :–

M.J.	J.-J.	J.-A.	A.-S.	S.-O.
5 31	5 73	5 73	5 50	5 32
+13	+13	+13	+09	+09
O.-N.	N.-D.	D.-J.	J.-F.	
5 20	5 15	5 13	5 10	
+10	+09	+10	+09	

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :–
The market is steadier with a better demand and prices are advancing.

We quote :—

Ready	Rs. 8 7 6 B. T.
May	„ 8 12 6 R. T.

Rapeseed :–
The market is firmer with more enquiry and prices are steadier.

We quote :—

Brown Cawnpore Ready...	Rs. 9 2 6 B. T.
„ Delhi May ...	„ 9 12 6 R. T.
Yellow Gujerat ...	„ 10 4 0 B. T.
„ Cawnpore ...	„ 10 2 0 B. T.

Gingelly seed :–
The market is quiet but steady with only a small demand.

We quote :—

Gold White Super ...	Rs. 54 8 0
Maggy	„ 53 4 0
Yellow Hingunghat	„ 51 0 0
„ Secunderabad ...	„ 55 0 0
Poppyseed :–	
Ready...	Rs. 10 8 0
Tone—Firmer.	
Castorseed :–	
Ready...	Rs. 19 0 0
Tone—Quiet.	
Cottonseed :–	
...	Rs. 25 8 0
Tone—Steady.	
Mowraseed :–	
Rs. 5 13 0 R. T. Nominal.	
Tone—No business.	
Wheat :–	
White Delhi, ...	Rs. 6 8 0 R. T.
Tone—Firm and advancing.	

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :–	
Bombay	1,405
India	64
Indian Specie Bank	52
Mills :–	
Century	1,850
David	358 3 4
Kohinoor	752 1/2
Manookji Petit	3,052 1/2
Textile	1,180
Miscellaneous :–	
Badham Pile & Co.	133
Bombay Flour Mill	945
Bombay Steam Nav. Ord.	287 1/2 to 290
Colaba Land and Mill... ...	1,062 1/2
Marcks and Co.	120
Treacher and Co	625
Railways :–	
Ahmedabad-Prantej	560
Amritsar-Patti	114
Tapti-Valley	425

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

Cotton	5,255 bales
Wheat	8,218 cwts.
Linseed	6,903 „
Rapeseed	8,135 „
Gingellyseed	716 „
Poppyseed	6,285 „
Groundnuts	194 „
Castorseed	1,690 „
Rice	110,006 „
Myrabolams	5,093 „
Cottonseed	7,200 „
Mowrateed	60 „
Gram	1,338 „
Joowar	176 „
Maize	nil

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending 9th May, 1908 as compared with the statement of 16th May, 1908 :—

Liabilities.	May 9. Rs.	May 16. Rs.
Capital ...	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund ...	97,00,000	97,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office ...	40,98,927	36,23,431
Public Deposits at Branches ...	85,05,439	79,16,310
Other Deposits ...	7,55,44,775	7,64,54,951
Post Bills ...	11,587	13,409
Sundries ...	26,75,626	27,28,333
Rs.	11,05,34,454	11,04,36,434
Assets.		
Government Securities ...	1,14,21,181	1,13,16,359
Other authorised Securities.	16,24,918	15,93,994
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities ...	2,82,42,497	2,84,18,657
Loans do. do.	2,24,70,995	2,28,98,541
Bills discounted and purchased ...	2,19,19,293	2,11,31,813
Dead Stock ...	3,34,408	3,34,408
Stamps ...	4,805	4,585
Bullion ...	4,62,924	4,16,890
Balances with other Banks.	5,46,245	8,52,994
Sundries ...	4,69,900	4,91,522
Cash ...	2,30,22,453	2,29,43,671
	11,05,34,454	11,04,36,434

THE MADRAS MARKET.

Banks.

Bank of Madras...	...	1,130
Bangalore Bank...	*Sellers*	120
Commercial Bank	*Buyers*	15
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref ...		60

Mills and Presses.

Bangalore Woollen, Cotton, & Silk...	*Buyers*	90
Do. do. 6 per cent Deb. 1910 ...		1,000
Buckingham Mill 7 p/c Pref. 1st Jan. July.... ...		165
Do. do. do. 31st Dec. ...		1,100
Do. 6 per cent. Deb. 1909 ...		1,000
Carnatic		525
Do. 6 per cent. Deb. 1913		1,000
Coimbatore Spinning & Weaving ...	*Sellers*	152-8
Coral		170
Jamalamudgu Press		400
Madras United S. W. & M. ...		2,300
Madura		150
Mysore Spinning & Manufacturing ...	*nom.*	200
Tadpatri Press (Ord.)		550
Do. 7 per cent. Cum. Pref. ...		100
Tinnevelly		500
Tirupur Press		450

Miscellaneous.

Arbuthnot's Industrials 6 p. c. Cum. Pref. ...		40
Burmah Oil Coy.		85s.
Cochin State Railway 3 o/o Loan (1911)	*Sellers*	102
Ditto ditto 4 o/o Loan (1918)	*Sellers*	98
Deccan Sugar and Abkari, Ld. (Ord.)		*Sellers.*
Ditto 7 per cent 1st Mort. Deb. (1913)	*Sellers*	1,000
Ditto ditto (1909)	*Sellers*	1,000
E. I. Distilleries & Sugar Factories (Ord.) ...		9s. 6d.
Do. 5 per cent. Deb. ...	*Sellers*	£100
Do. 7 per cent. Cum. Pref. ...	*Sellers*	13s. 3d.
East India Tea & Produce...		20s.
Indian Aluminium	*Sellers*	90
Indian Cycle and Engineering 7 percent. Deb.		90
Malabar Timber Yard & Saw Mills ...	*Sellers*	100
Do. 7 per cent. Cum. Pref.	*Sellers*	95
McDowell and Co. (Ord.)	*Sellers*	150
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref ..	*Sellers*	99
Madras Electric Tramways ...		*nom.* £1
Madras Electric Tramway 5 per cent. Debs		£97
Madras Electric Supply Corpn. (10s. paid) ...		12s. 6d.
Do. 5 per cent Construction Debentures...		98
Massey and Co. (Ord.)		135
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref.		105
Mysore Chromium	*Sellers*	85
New Mysore Manganese		12s. 9d.
Oakes and Co. (Ord.)		100
Do. 5 per cent. Debentures 1910...	*Sellers*	100
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref.	*Sellers*	100
Otacamund Municipal 6 per cent. Debs.	*Buyers*	100
Oriental Benefit and Deposit Society ...		11-8
Peninsular Mineral (Rs. 80 paid)...	*Sellers*	75
Ramnad Raj Sterling 5 per cent.		£101
Rangoon Oil		80
Sivaganga Zemindary 5 per cent. Bonds		£100
Smith, W. R. & Co. (Ord.)		130
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref.		105
South Indian Railway Debentures		£115
Do. (Capital Stock, 1911)... ...		£103
Southern India Rubber (Rs. 65 paid) ...		40
Steil Transport and Trading Company		Xd. 45s.
Do. 5 per cent. Preference		Xd. £ 9 1/2
Shimoga Manganese	*Sellers*	5
Spencer and Co. (Ord.)	*Buyers*	150
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref.		110
Tanjore District Board 4 per cent. Loan ...		93
United Coffee Growers		50
Visianagram Mining		28s.

INDIAN GOLD MINES.

Anantapur Gold, 17s. 6d. paid ...	...18s. 9d.
Balaghat, fully paid	... 5s. 6d.
Do. 10 o/o Preference fully paid	...11s. 3d.
Burma Ruby Mines	... 7s. 6d.
Champion Reef, fully paid ...	...5s. 6d.
Deccan Goldfield Develop. (7s. 6d. paid)	*Sellers* 1½d.
Dharwar Gold, fully paid... ...	... 5s. 6d.
Dharwar Reefs, (15s. paid) ...	... 1s. 9d.
Glenrock	... 1½d.
Goldfields of Dharwar	... 5s. 9d.
Goldfields of Mysore	*Sellers* 3d.
Hosur Gold Mines (17s. 4d. paid) ...	... 3d.
Hutti (Nizam's), fully paid ...	...£3s. 9d.
Hyderabad (Deccan)	...38s. 9d.
Indian Mines Syndicate (3s. 6d. paid)	... 1½d.
Kempinkote (New), fully paid ...	... 3d.
Mysore Gold, fully paid	...£4-15-0
Mysore Reefs (Ord.)	... 1½d.
Mysore West (19s. paid)... ...	... 6d.
Mysore Wynnad (19s. paid) ...	... 6d.
Nanjungod, fully paid ...	... *Sellers* Rs. 7-8.
Nundydroog, fully paid	...£2s. 3d.
Ooregum, fully paid (Ordinary) ...	... 8s. 3d.
Ooregum Preference, fully paid ...	... 14s. 6d.
Sangli, 15s. paid	... 2s. 9d.
Shimoga Goldfields	*Sellers* Rs. 5
Topuldodi (Nizam's) 15s. paid ...	... *Nom.*

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	12 p. c.	1,402½
Bank of India.....	100	50	5 „	64
Bank of Bengal	500	500	12 „	1,490
Bank of Madras	500	500	10 „	1,120
Commercial Bank of India	P. 100 O. 50	100 50	6 „ 1¼ „	65 18
Specie Bank	100	50	5 „	52
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.....	100	100	4 „	230
Punjab National Bk.	100	30 p.c.	9 „	120
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered Bank	£20	£20	13 „	£52
Mercantile	£25	£12½	6 „	£18¾
	£25	£12-10	6 „	£17½
Hongkong and Shanghai Bking Cor....	£25	£25	£1-15s.	xd £75¼ old issue new issue
National Bk of India.	£25	£12½	12 p. c.	xd. 75 750

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	500	15	xd135
Alliance ...	1,000	1,000	yr. 32½	180
Assur Veerjee.....	500	500	50	475
Berar Manufacturing	200	200	10	220
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	500	500	yr. 50	600
Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co.	250	250	12½	725
Bombay United.....	250	250	10	xd 485
Century	500	500	50	xd 1,850
Central India	500	500	85	xd 1,770
China	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Chhoi Silk	500	500	20	575
Colaba Land & Mill..	700	700	50	1,032½
Coronation Mills.....	500	500	60	800
Connaught	500	300	25	275
Coorla	1,000	1,000	40	750
Crescent	100	100	5	xd 93½
Crown	500	500	qr. 60	1,100
Currimbhoy	1,000	1,000	50	xd 1,025
David	250	250	50	xd 357½
Emperor Edward ...	500	500	50	660
Empress	500	500	25	330
Framji Petit	1,000	1,000	75	1,245
Gold Mohur	500	500	50	350
Hindustan	1,000	1,000	50	520
Howard & Bullough	500	500	25	500
Hyderabad	1,000	1,000	60	1,100
Imperial Cotton.....	500	500	15	182
Indian Manufg.....	1,000	1,000	35	670
Indo-China Manufg..	1,000	1,000	50	1,150
James Greaves	500	500	15	330
Jamshed Manufg ...	250	250	10	172½
Jeevraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	dividend 60	430
Jubilee Mills	1,000	1,000	50	400
Khandesh	1,000	610	75	1,070
Khatao Mackunji ...	1,000	1,000	yr. 45	715
Kohinoor	500	500	25	xd. 725
Leopold	100	100	3	60
Luxmidas.....	1,000	1,000	40	425
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	1,000	80	1,457½
Madras United	1,000	1,000	155	3,150
Manockji Petit	1,000	1,000	150	3,052½
Morarji Gocouldas ...	1,000	1,000	175	xd 2370
Mysore Spinning ...	250	250	.....	55
Mysore Spinning ...	50	50	.....	50
New Great Eastern...	200	200	Nil.	195
New City of Bombay	500	500	50	630
Phoenix	100	100	5	xd 101½
Presidency	1,000	1,000	40	650
Queen	10 00	1,000	50	950
Rehman	500	500	p. c. 6	500
Ripon	1,000	1,000	dividend 50	800
Sassoon Cotton	1,000	1,000	p. c. 10	8.0
Sassoon Silk	500	500	40	5'5
Sholapur	1,000	1,000	200	xd. 415
S. Mahratta.....	250	250	20	197½
Standard Mills	500	500	50	xd 1,145
Sun	250	250	25	165
Swadeshi.....	500	500	45	xd 1,355
Textile.....	500	500	30	1,175
Union (V. Gopalji)...	1,000	1,000	50	300
Western India.....	1,000	1,000	10	5'5

PRESS COMPANIES.

			Yearly.	
Akbar	750	750	120	3,200
Albert (Kurrachee)...	1,100	1,100	45	650
Bombay Cotton	125	125	15	92½
Breul's Cawnpore ...	200	200	20	180
Broach City.....	200	200	14	225
Fort	475	475	22½	270
French.....	500	500	35	xd. 510
Godavery Valley ...	1,000	1,000	100	1,400
Harvey and Sabha patty ...	500	500	50	480½
Hindustan P & M ...	250	250	15	115
Hingolee	100	100	6	130
Indian Cotton.....	125	125	11½	127½
Khangamm	400	400	25	330
Mahmudpura Cln ...	125	125	7½	100
Mahura	200	200	Nil.	150½
Mercantile	125	125	Nil.	57
Manmar Manufg.....	250	250	25	277½
New East Indian ...	1,000	1,000	75	1,020
New Moufussil Co...	400	400	50	630
New Berar	500	500	40	470
New Prince of Wales	500	500	30	465
Oomri	1,000	1,000	50	1,075
Purbhany	1,000	1,000	100	1,150
Sassoon	500	500	30	450
Sind and Punjab Co..	1,000	1,000	140	3,500
Sind	400	400	35	720
Surat City	200	200	24	230
Volkart U. P. Co., Ld	1,000	1,000	80	1,000
Wardhwan G. & P...	150	50	12	125

RAILWAY COMPANIES

Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway	500	500	6 p. c.	xd. 520
Amritsar Patty	100	100	5 „	111
Tapti Valley Railway Company.....	500	500	4 „	425
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	100	100	5 „	xd. 103

BILLS ON LONDON.

It is notified that the Government of India are prepared to issue Bills of Exchange on the Secretary of State for India in London up to an aggregate amount of £5,00,000 at the rate of 1s, 3 29 32d. the rupee.

All applications for Bills must be addressed to the Comptroller General at Calcutta and should reach him not later than 12 noon (Standard Time on Thursday the 21st May.

THE TWO SERVICES.

It is difficult to reconcile the proposed disbandment of the Cape Colony Division of the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve with the arrival in England of Mr. Collingwood Hughes, Paymaster of the Division, for the express purpose of studying the organisation of the naval Volunteer service at Home. Mr. Hughes is due at the Admiralty by arrangement, in order to discuss matters connected with the naval Volunteer division at the Cape, the object in dispatching him on this mission being, primarily, to endeavour to knit more firmly the bond of union between the Mother Country and the Colony in regard to national defence. Before Mr. Hughes left South Africa it was understood that while in England he would be given every facility for studying the Volunteer branch of the naval service, ashore and afloat, so that the official announcement of the disbandment of the R. N. V. R. Division at the Cape came as a complete surprise. As the result of representations made to the Colonial Secretary at Cape Town, the matter remains for the time in abeyance, and in the circumstances it is fortunate that an officer who has done so much for the naval Volunteer movement at the Cape as Mr. Collingwood Hughes, is at this critical moment in England. The strength of the Cape Colony Division is about 1,000, and the number, it is confidently predicted, could be augmented if the Government encouraged the movement, not only by contributing to the cost but also by placing at the disposal of the Colony's Volunteers something better than the sloop "Odin" for training.

FLEET TRAINING.

During this month practically the whole of the ships of the Channel and Atlantic Fleets and their associated cruiser squadrons will be in home waters, giving leave to the crews and preparing for the manœuvres which will commence towards the end of June. All that can be definitely stated with reference to these combined fleet exercises is that they will take place in the North Sea and that the Home Fleet ships completed to seagoing strength will co-operate with the Channel Fleet and such units of the Atlantic Fleet as are not temporarily withdrawn for the purpose of taking part in the celebrations at Quebec. Meanwhile the English Channel and North Sea will be the venue for exercises by submarine and torpedo-boat flotillas, whose operations will be followed with more than ordinary attention in view of the misfortunes which have just overtaken the torpedo craft section of the Fleet. The Nore and Devonport submarine flotillas left their respective home ports yesterday for three weeks practice cruises, and from May 14 to May 26 the Devonport torpedo-boat flotilla will be at sea and will not improbably during that period co-operative in exercises with the western submarines. Practically, therefore the whole of May and July and some part of June will be devoted to various phases of war training. Some of these exercises will, of course, be of a confidential character, but it would meet the wish of the public generally of the Admiralty permitted representatives of the Press to attend a portion of the operations in July so as to furnish the country with information of the seaworthiness of the ships and the warworthiness of the personnel.

CRUISER-BATTLESHIPS' GUN TRIALS.

Special interest has been aroused in the gun trials of H.M.S., "Indomitable" from the fact that she embodies the all-big gun principle of the "Dreadnought." Mounting eight 12in. (Mark X.) guns in four turrets, all of which can be trained on the broadside, the "Indomitable" is capable of throwing the enormous weight of 6,800lb. of projectile, representing an aggregate muzzle energy of 318,744 foot tons. Particular attention was given during the trials to ascertaining the effect on the hull and fittings by the simultaneous blast of these guns. The ship quivered from stem to stern by the shock, but there was no indication of her fighting efficiency being in the least impaired. At the same time, it was unmistakably shown that woodwork fittings and small constructive details in the "wake" of the blast are bound to suffer considerably, an instance of this being the fate of a cutter which was wrenched from the davits and smashed in pieces. The trials also showed that the hallmark of efficiency has been reached in the fire-control and communication system, which combines directness with simplicity, while another notable achievement is the facility with which the supply of ammunition can be maintained. In short, the "Indomitable's" gun trials were a pronounced success, alike in regard to the armament and the organisation connected with its manipulation.

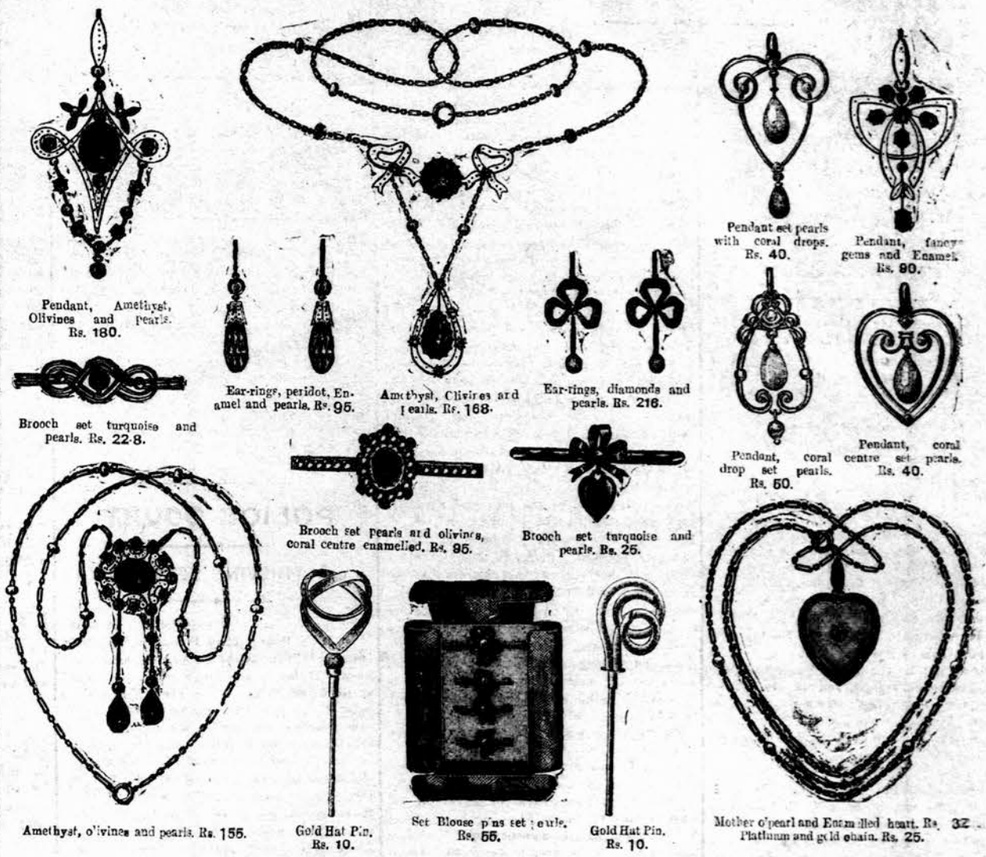
CHARACTERISTIC COOLNESS AND COURAGE.

There is one point in connection with the Solent disaster to which public attention should be called in the Press. This is the commendable way in which the Navy and the Mercantile Marine were assisted by the Army after the collision occurred. There were several acts of heroism performed which have not been advertised, but which reflect the highest credit on members of all three services, who vied with each other in the sacred duty of saving life. The handling of the St. Paul was a superb piece of seamanship, after the accident, in such narrow waters; and merchant seamen manned their boats half naked in their haste to rush to the rescue of men-of-war's men in danger of being drowned. Soldiers from the beach emulated this fine example of self-sacrifice, and swam out at the imminent risk of their own lives to help their comrades of the sister service. This was a sight good to behold as my informant, who was an eye-witness, very properly points out. On the one side those to be rescued showed the utmost coolness, courage, and cheerfulness; while on the other side the rescuers showed equal courage, and a willingness to risk their lives freely that others might be saved.

THE ARMY COUNCIL BILL.

The Army Council Bill, which was read for the first time in the House of Commons on 28 April, may be regarded as in part a declaratory measure. If defines, but does not define too much, leaving, therefore, a certain latitude of interpretation, and, in considering its effect regard must be had rather to its tendency than to its express injunctions. A fault often imputed to the new system—for it is still new—is that it has placed too much power in the hands of the civilian Minister, and those who were not well versed in constitutional history and usage have often inveighed against the Order in Council of 10th August, 1904, which over-rode the Patent, and declared that the "Secretary of State is to be responsible to his Majesty and Parliament for all the business of the Army Council." In terms this seemed destructive of the authority conferred on the Army Council, but in essence it was essential, under the constitution, to secure ministerial responsibility. The merit of the new Bill is that by legislative act it will confer upon the Army Council all statutory duties and powers hitherto exercised by the Secretary of State, the Commander-in-Chief, and the Adjutant-General, with certain specific exceptions, mainly concerned with the employment of troops in aid of the civil power. Thus greater weight will be given to the action of the Army Council, and we hope to the force of military opinion, but still, under the same constitutional necessity, all the power and duties transferred to the Army Council will be deemed to be business within the meaning of the Order in Council of 10th August, 1904. It is on this ground that we describe the new measure as partly declaratory, and would direct attention to its tendency rather than to the express effect of the excepting clause referred to. One interesting point is that members of the Army Council are declared capable of sitting and voting as members of the House of Commons, with the provision that not more than three members of the Council, including the Secretary of State and Under Secretary, shall sit and vote at the same time.

BRITISH-MADE BRITISH DESIGNS.



MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH

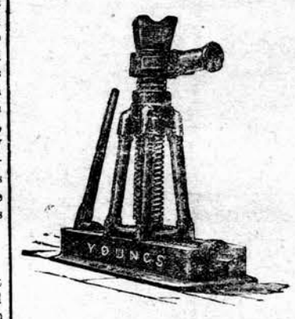
SCRUBB'S CLOUDY AMMONIA

MARVELLOUS PREPARATION

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
Restores the Colour to Carpets.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Invigorating in Hot Climates.
Cleans Plate and Jewellery. Softens Hard Water.

For Sale by all Grocers and Chemists.

SCRUBB & CO., LTD., Guildford St., LONDON, S.E.



YOUNGS,
RYLAND STREET WORKS,
BIRMINCHAM ENGLAND.
LOCOMOTIVE SCREW.
Lifting and Traversing Jacks.
Bottle Jacks,
Haley Jacks,
Tramcar Jacks.
WRITE FOR CATALOGUE NO. 72.

DOULTON'S
GERM-PROOF
FILTERS

BY ROYAL WARRANT.

PASSED BY BOARD OF TRADE.
ADOPTED BY ADMIRALTY, 1907.
USED BY LONDON HOSPITALS.

THE MOST EFFECTIVE FILTERS OBTAINABLE.
SUPPLIED THROUGH ALL THE PRINCIPAL STORES.

ROYAL DOULTON POTTERIES,
LONDON, ENGLAND.

WREXHAM LAGER BEER

ABSOLUTELY PURE AND WHOLESOME.

Sold by—
ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD., CALCUTTA & BOMBAY.
MACDOWELL & CO., MADRAS.
N. J. PAPPE & CO., MILLERS STORES, COLOMBO.
And all leading Stores in India and Burmah.

Made with the same unfailing care for half-a-century.
Callard & Bowser's Butter-Scotch
You may enjoy Callard & Bowser's Butter-Scotch with the comfortable assurance that only first-class materials are employed in its manufacture.
Really wholesome Confectionery
Each package bears our trade mark—"The Thistle."
WORKS: LONDON.

Sold by
Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co., Bombay.
„ ARMY and NAVY STORES, Bombay.
„ PEARSON & Co., Secunderabad.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, e

The "Bombay Gazette"—Published Daily.

1 ANNA.] ONE ANNA ONLY. [1 ANNA.

BOMBAY GAZETTE ELECTRIC PRINTING WORKS

IS NOW

REPLETE

with an

Extensive Stock

of

PLANT & MATERIAL

and the

Most Improved Machinery Driven by Electricity.

COMMERCIAL PRINTING. A SPECIALITY.

Company Reports, Memoranda and Articles of Association, Books of Accounts, Ledgers, Journals, Day Books.

EXPEDITION & ACCURACY GUARANTEED.

JOB PRINTING

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES

Ball Programmes, Menu Cards, Wedding Cards, Visiting Cards (Printed or Engraved), Die Stamping, Die Cutting.

MEMORIALS PETITIONS, ILLUMINATED ADDRESSES, &c

THE WEEKLY BUDGET.

Issued Every Saturday.

Contains the Principal Items of News and Telegrams published during the Week.

SUBSCRIPTION:

Yearly, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 7; Quarterly, Rs. 4—Post Free.

EXCHANGE TABLES.

"The Bombay Gazette Sterling Exchange Table" is a small neatly-bound Book, covering all Rates in 32nds—both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1*s.* 3$\frac{3}{4}$*d.* to 1*s.* 4 23/32*d.* The Book has been found to supply a long-felt want, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts. Price Rs. 2.

"The cheapest, best and most convenient."—*Vide* Press Notices.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

Published Every Saturday.

For the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c.; Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week; Imports and Exports of Bullion; Comparative Summaries of Exports; Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain; Share Lists and Rates of Exchange; List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week; Summary of Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription (*in advance*), Rs. 10.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE
Proprietary Publications.

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.

A description of some of its Historic Sites. By James Douglas. Rs. 5.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.

Viewed in its Political, Social, and Commercial Aspects from Mandalay. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.

Narrative of a Journey from Bombay to the Bosphorus. By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.)

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Published Twice Daily.

PRICE ONE ANNA.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION:

	Town—Delivered Free. Subscription Rate.	Discount Rate.	Mofussil—With Postage. Subscription Rate.	Discount Rate.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Yearly ..	25	20	37½	30
Half-yearly	13¾	11	20	16
Quarterly ..	7½	6	10¾	8½
Monthly ..	2½	2	3½	2¾

THE OLDEST PAPER IN ASIA.

"Imperialistic—Fair Play to All."

Latest Information: European & Asian.

Current Indian News and Events.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Commercial News

All Business Communications should be addressed to

THE GENERAL MANAGER & SECRETARY,

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE, LIMITED.

2, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Published Every Saturday.

The "Overland Summary" is Published Weekly or despatch by the English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size. It contains the week's News and Notes, Army Orders, &c., carefully arranged.

English Subscription—£1-1-0 per year, Post Free.

Town Subscription—Yearly, Rs. 12; Halt-yearly, Rs. 7; and Quarterly, Rs. 4.

Mofussil—Yearly, Rs. 15-12; Halt-yearly, Rs. 8; and Quarterly, Rs. 5.

The Indian Railway Travellers' Guide.

Published Monthly.

Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railways.

Abstract of Rules and Regulations, Through Routes, and Fares from Bombay to Places in India and Abroad.

Postal and Telegraphic information.

Steam-Boat and Dak Companies.

Places of Interest along the Coast.

A Coloured Map of India showing the Principal Railway Stations on the Indian Lines.

Price Eight Annas.

Annual Subscription Rs. 5 including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE
Proprietary Publications.

LAYS OF THE LAW.

Being a Selection of Leading Cases from the Bombay High Court Reports after the manner of various other Great Poets. By W. E. H. One Rupee.

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.

Being a compilation of Decisions etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.

WILL FORMS of different kinds—Price

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

OFFICE FURNITURE,

INCLUDING

Roll Top Desks,
Revolving and Tilting Chairs,
Vertical Filing Cabinets,
Card Index Cabinets,
Type-writer Desks and Tables.

W. H. THORNS & CO.,

13-15, HORNBY ROW, BOMBAY.

AT CALCUTTA, MADRAS, SECUNDERABAD.

Mellin's Food

UNTOUCHED BY HAND. REQUIRES NO COOKING.
Adapted for use from birth upwards. Reduces the troubles and dangers of infantile ailments.

MELLIN'S FOOD BISCUITS
A solid food, easy of digestion, and recommended for children after weaning, and for those who require a readily digested, concentrated nutrient at any period of life.

Send for sample and valuable work for Mothers, entitled the "CARE OF INFANTS IN INDIA," to Bombay: Messrs. Kemp & Co., Ltd. Kurrachee: Messrs. Ewart, Ryrie & Co. Calcutta: Messrs. Mackenzie, Lyall & Co. Madras: Messrs. Oakes & Co., Ltd. Cocanada: Messrs. Hall, Wilson, & Co. Rangoon: Messrs. Latham, Black & Co. Colombo: Messrs. Cargill's, Ltd.

Mellin's Food is obtainable from all dealers throughout India, Burma, and Ceylon.

NATURAL
ENO'S
HEALTH-GIVING
FRUIT
REFRESHING
SALT
INVIGORATING

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.

The Physician's Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout and Gravel.

Safest and most Effective Aperient for Regular Use.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

MAKES THE SKIN AS SOFT VELVET.

BETHAM'S "LAIT Larola" Regd

KEEPS THE SKIN COOL AND REFRESHED IN HOT CLIMATES, AND PREVENTS IT BECOMING PARCHED and DRIED UP from Exposure to the Sun.

PREVENTS THE ATTACK OF MOSQUITOES, etc.

When frequently used.

IT IS UNEQUALLED AS A DELIGHTFUL SKIN TONIC & EMOLLIENT.

M. BEETHAM & SON, Cheltenham, England.

Bombay Agents:—Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Bombay.
Messrs. THOMSON & TAYLOR, Bombay.
Messrs. KEMP & Co., Ltd., Bombay.

DR. DE JONGH'S
KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR
LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE.
THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be
The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in
CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

SIR G. DUNCAN GIBB, Bart., M.D.,
Physician to the Westminster Hospital.
"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

DR. SINCLAIR COGHILL,
Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.
"I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that DR. DE JONGH'S OIL was not only tolerated, but taken readily, and with marked benefit."

JOSEPH J. POPE Esq., M.R.C.S.,
Late Staff Surgeon, Army, Professor of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution, London.
"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The value of 'hydro-carbons' in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognized; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils, and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of DR. DE JONGH places in everyone's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognised."

DR. R. C. CROFT,
Author of "Handbook for the Nursery."
"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use. Patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is Supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints, and Quarts, sealed with Berry's Patent Capsule impressed on the top with DR DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures, WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNEES:
ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., Ltd., 210, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.

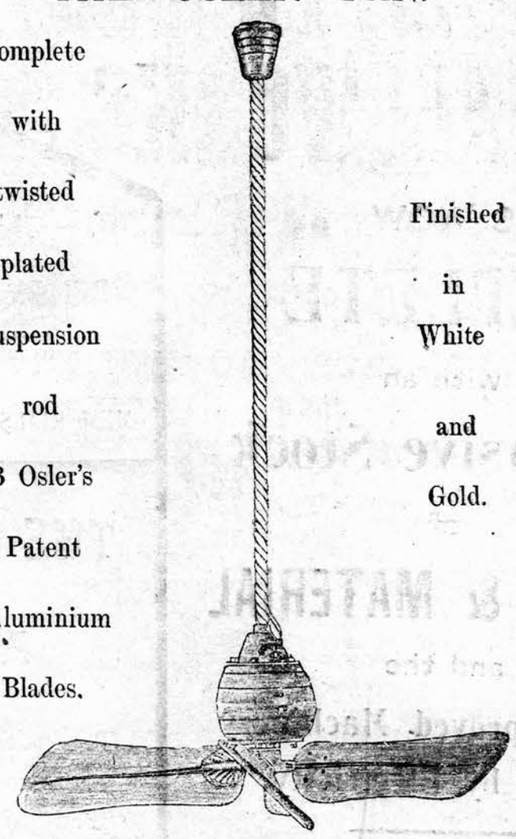
LONDON, BIRMINGHAM, # OSLER, LTD., CALCUTTA, BOMBAY.

CANADA BUILDINGS, HORNBY ROAD,
BOMBAY.

Electrical Engineers and Manufacturers of Electric Light Fittings.

THE "OSLER" FAN.

Complete with twisted plated Suspension rod 3 Osler's Patent Aluminium Blades.



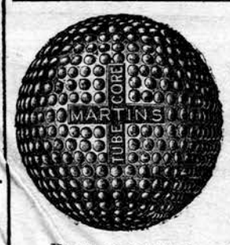
Finished in White and Gold.

THE "Osler" FAN has led the way for over 10 years, and is still the general favourite, having established a reputation for Durability, Efficiency, Silent Running, Low Current Consumption, as well as for handsome appearance.

Before buying **Cheaper 1st Cost Fans** from elsewhere give us a call and see the "Osler" FAN.

The "Osler" FAN will prove itself the cheapest in the end.

SPECIAL DISCOUNT FOR CASH PAYMENT AND FOR LARGE QUANTITIES.



MARTINS' TUBE-CORE GOLF BALLS.

300,000 IN USE.

NOW PAINTED WITH THE NEW **"LEADITE"** PAINT.
A REVELATION IN GOLF BALL PAINT, ALWAYS WHITE, NEVER CHIPS OFF.

THE ONLY BALL MADE THAT WILL NOT CRACK OR SPLIT OR LOSE ITS SHAPE OR RESILIENCE IN THE HOT CLIMATE OF INDIA.

ALSO MAKERS OF THE **"ZODIAC"** AND **"HURRICANE"** GOLF BALLS AS USED AT THE CHAMPIONSHIP MEETINGS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

WHEN ORDERING ASK FOR THEM TO BE "LEADITE" PAINTED.

MARTINS—BIRMINGHAM LIMITED.
GOLF BALL MAKERS,
BIRMINGHAM—ENGLAND.

AGENT—
A. DE SOUZA,
BOMBAY
AND
CALCUTTA.

GRIMBLE'S MALT VINEGAR.

LONDON & EDINBURGH.

ESTABLISHED IN 1340.

"CAUTION—The name of "PHOSPHODYNE is protected "under the Trade Marks Protection Act for the whole of India and "proceedings will be taken against the vendors of any cobrable or other "imitation thereof

The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-4, open to all.

REGISTERED. DR. LALOR'S TRADE MARK.

PHOSPHODYNE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For forty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney, and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above Diseases with each Bottle.

Its energising effects are shown from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated, The Appetite increases wonderfully, Sleep becomes calm and refreshing, The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of all imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners.

Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

HEALTH, STRENGTH & ENERGY.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY,
HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

THE
WASHINGTON LIGHT

is the cheapest and most brilliant Light of the day.
Substitute for Electric Arc Light
REQUIRES NO MACHINERY
Burns ORDINARY CHEAP Kerosine Oil
Storm and Rainproof Lamps
of 500 to 1,500 c.p.
Strong and Simple in Construction
EASY TO WORK
Can be quickly fitted up without any difficulty or much expenses.
COST 5 PIES per hour for 1,000 c.p. LIGHT
15 per cent. cheaper in up-keep than any other Compressed Kerosine Oil Lamp.

SOLE AGENT IN INDIA, CEYLON & BURMA.

A. MAHLER.
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

A FACT WORTH NOTING.

PAGE & SANDEMAN'S
Celebrated
INVALID'S PORT,
Gold Capsule, is
SECOND TO NONE.
Insist on having it.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

PAGE & SANDEMAN, LONDON, ENGLAND.

AUTOMATIC KNITTING MACHINE.

KNITS GARMENTS, FANCY WORK AND SEAMLESS HOSIERY.
(PAIR OF SOCKS IN 20 MINUTES).
Reduced Price, £8 Cash.
CHEAPEST & BEST
Knitting Machine obtainable.
Made at the Company's own British Factory.

VALUABLE FOR FAMILY USE OR EARNING INCOME AT HOME. Write: BGA. Dept., 83, Southwark Street, LONDON, Eng.

MILO FOOD

If you wish your children to be healthy and strong, as of course you do, feed them on "NESTLE'S MILO-MALTED FOOD"—Delicious, wholesome and nourishing, and containing every ingredient necessary to their perfect growth.

Sample and pamphlet free on application to
TOTHILL SHARP & Co., Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

FREE TO ALL CYCLISTS.

Send us your name and address and you will receive by return Mail, Free, Post Paid, our BIG ART BOOK, the finest ever published, which is of interest to every rider. This Book contains large handsome Photo Engravings, including beautiful country scenes. It describes every detail of the manufacture of a high-grade Bicycle, with all the latest improvements; it shows you the difference between high-class work and cheap competition. You cannot afford to be without it.

WITH THE FREE ART BOOK you will receive the same liberal and marvellous Bicycle offer ever made by any cycle manufacturer or dealer, explaining how we are able to send you a cycle, direct from our Coventry factory, guaranteed ten years, packed and delivered free at your nearest port, for your inspection and approval; how we can sell the highest grade British-made cycles direct from the factory at less than manufacturers' prices; how we are able to let you ride the cycle Ten Days and give it every trial and test you wish before your purchase becomes binding; how you can make large profits easily—all are fully explained in our latest proposition, which will be sent you free, post paid. Whether you are a cyclist, or not, it will interest you. Write to-day.

MEAD CYCLE CO., DEPT. 323 LIVERPOOL.

SAINT-RAPHAEL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE
Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anæmia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates.

DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bott'e of genuine **VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL** *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*

(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.
(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS *is a* **MELISSA** *and* **MINT** *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation.*

To be taken on a lump of sugar.

COMPAGNIE du VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL, Valence (Drôme-France).
SPENCER & Co, Sole Agents for Madras. — PHILLIPS & Co, Agents in Bombay.
DUMOULIN & Co, Agents in Pondicherry.

For Nervous Exhaustion

CHAPOTEAUT'S
Phosphoglycerate OF LIME
The modern restoration of the nervous system.
For brainworkers, professional men, teachers, students, etc. and in debility, seminal losses, dyspepsia of nervous origin and insomnia.
It is readily assimilated and promotes digestion.

PHOSPHOGLYCERATE SYRUP (CHAPOTEAUT)
PHOSPHOGLYCERATE WINE (CHAPOTEAUT)
PHOSPHOGLYCERATE CAPSULES (CHAPOTEAUT)
8, rue Vivienne, PARIS-FRANCE

SECOND-HAND PIANOS

S ROSE & Co. have a large Stock of Pianos which have been out on hire and are much reduced in price. This is a

GOOD OPPORTUNITY

for securing a reliable Piano at a low price. Special terms for cash or monthly payments,

S. ROSE & Co.,
FORT, BOMBAY.

Rowland's Kalydor

A most Soothing & Refreshing Preparation for the Skin, and makes the
FACE AND NECK
beautifully Soft and White. It effectually disperses Freckles, Redness, Roughness, Cures Irritation, Cutaneous Eruptions, Spots, &c., renders the
SKIN SOFT & SMOOTH
and produces a Beautiful, Pure and Delicate Complexion.
Bottles 2s. 3d. and 4s. 6d.

HAIR PRESERVED AND BEAUTIFIED
BY USING
Rowland's MACASSAR OIL.

It prevents baldness, eradicates scurf, is the best dressing for Ladies' hair and for Children it is invaluable. Also in a Golden Colour for fair hair.
Sizes 3s. 6d., 7s., 10s. 6d.
Sold by Stores, Chemists, & A. Rowland & Sons, Hatton Garden, London.

A large and assorted stock of superior Immortelle wreaths. Marble Monuments Marble Floorings, Tables, &c.,

A. REGINALD & CO.,
40, Tamarind Lane, Fort.
BOMBAY

KEATING'S POWDER

Published by A. N. TEMPLETON for the Proprietors," The Bombay Gazette," Limited, and Printed by N. D'MELLO, at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, at No. 2, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 60, Cornhill A. C.; Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co., 8, Whitefriar's Street, London, E. C.; Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co., 66 Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNAN & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co